



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

D
570.33
166th
.R43

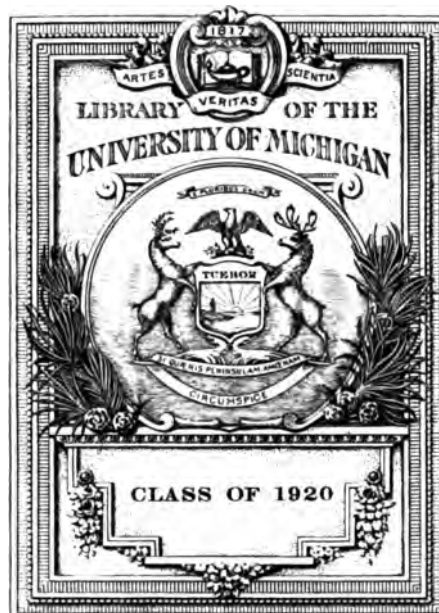
B 866,896

Rainbow Memories

1ST BATTALION
166TH INFANTRY

42ND (RAINBOW) DIVISION

Thomas Finnigan
2551 N. Market St.
St. Louis, Mo.



1

1

RAINBOW MEMORIES

CHARACTER SKETCHES AND HISTORY

of the

FIRST BATTALION

166TH INFANTRY

42ND DIVISION

American
Expeditionary
Force

by

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALISON REPPY

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

FIRST BATTALION



Copyright by Executive Committee,
First Battalion, 166th Infantry

1919

1
5 11 3
R 1/2

*Dedicated to the Brave Dead
of the First Battalion
166th Infantry*

1455164 306

The War's Recompense

*Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And know that out of death and night shall rise
The dawn of ampler life,
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,
That God has given you a priceless dower,
To live in these great times and have your part
In Freedom's crowning hour,
That ye may tell your sons who see the light
High in the Heavens—their heritage to take—
“I saw the powers of Darkness put to flight,
I saw the Morning break.”*

—(Found on a dead Australian)

FOREWORD

TO THE FIRST BATTALION—ITS OFFICERS AND MEN
OF ALL RANKS.

As some one, whom I now do not recall, has said, “I have but one sentiment for soldiers; cheers for the living, and reverence for the dead.”

And so this little volume referring to our active service in the World War, is fittingly and reverently dedicated to our comrades who found in the midst of conflict the serenity of death.

May it, too, be the medium of keeping alive the fraternal associations and friendships among the living, who braved with equal courage and fortitude the ever-present imperilments of the war.

As a Battalion you have had no superiors—and few equals. You have been a magnificent fighting unit. I tender my appreciation of your valor as well as my sincere assurances of continued confidence, affection and esteem.

To the chief author of this brief history, First Lieutenant Alison Reppy—to its character artist, Private Heathcote Mann, Company A—to its map artist, Private Rudolph Cullen, Company C—I present my compliments and unreservedly pass my judgment that their work has been well done and reflects credit upon their efforts and ability.

BENSON W. HOUGH,
Colonel, 166th Infantry.

SECTION I

- I. Character Sketch of Colonel Benson W. Hough.**
- II. History of First Battalion.**
- III. Honor Roll.**
- IV. Station List of Battalion Since Arrival in A.E.F.**



COLONEL BENSON W. HOUGH

COLONEL BENSON W. HOUGH

Commanding Officer, 166th Infantry

Delaware, Ohio



IN the dim twilight of long ago, Roland, Charlemagne's boldest knight, rode into the Valley of the Rhine, stopped at the Drachenburg Castle and there met and won the beautiful Hildegunde. But before the union could be consecrated he was called away on a crusade. After a long absence he returned to find that Hildegunde, in despair, had entered the convent on the island of Nonnenwerth. Broken with grief, Roland laid down his arms forever, and from the Rolandseck, day by day, looked down upon the island where Hildegunde, the nun, wandered among the flowers. Hildegunde died and was carried to her grave, but Roland kept his watch, faithful unto death. So runs the legend of the ancient knight.

Now rides another knight into the Valley of the Rhine to make his home in beautiful Rolandseck. This knight is a modern warrior, but as great in stature, as strong in arm, and as bold in spirit as was the adventurous Roland of old. He comes not alone, but at the head of three thousand of the bravest warriors who ever laid down the plowshare of peace to take up the sword of war; warriors against whose lines for one hundred and ten days in Lorraine the enemy dashed his men in vain; warriors who at one perilous moment in Champagne held the thin line of resistance which stood as the sole barrier between barbarism and civilization, between German Autocracy and American Democracy; warriors who had sent the proud Prussian Guards staggering back in defeat across the storm-swept valleys and ridges of the River Ourcq; warriors who "delivered the main blow" in the first independent American action at Saint Mihiel; warriors who at St. Georges in the Argonne held the most strategic point on the Western Front; warriors whose last official act had been to press the bitter cup of defeat to the reluctant lips of the Hun on the historic heights of Sedan,—the self-same spot where forty years before Von Moltke had received the sword of Napoleon Third. But despite all this proud record of achievement he comes not in pomp and glory as comes the conqueror (tho, indeed, he is a conqueror), but in simplicity, without splendor or display, as becomes a defender of Democracy, of which he is a true and typical representative. He, too, like Roland, comes to establish a watch,—not the watch of an adventurous and sorrowing lover,—but the new American Watch of Democracy on the Rhine. This Modern Knight is none other than the Commanding Officer of the 166th Infantry, Colonel Benson W. Hough, of Delaware, Ohio.

The story of Colonel Hough's career is logically separated into two divisions; his civil life and his military life. He was born March 3rd, 1875, in Delaware County, Ohio. He attended the District School until he was eight years of age, at which time he moved with his family to Delaware. There

he attended the Public and High Schools, being graduated from the latter in 1892. He then studied in the Ohio State University at Columbus. While in that institution he was well known among the students as an all-around athletic star. "Big Ben" Hough played three years football, four years baseball, and four years tennis. In football he performed at tackle and full back; in baseball he scampered about first and second base, while in both sports he was ever a source of terror to his enemies and a source of strength to his own team. At Ohio State, Colonel Hough pursued a combination course which gave him in 1899 a Law Degree and a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He was admitted to the bar in the same year of his graduation and immediately began practice in Delaware. There he formed a partnership with W. Berne Jones, the firm name being Hough and Jones. Fortune smiled on him and soon he was the possessor of a large and lucrative practice. During these years Colonel Hough held no public office except that of City Solicitor. He was more or less of an outside spectator of politics, tho at all times interested in its methods and results.

But here we must pause to consider Colonel Hough's military record, which is not altogether disconnected with his interest in politics. As early as 1892 he enlisted as a private in Company K of Delaware. In this same year he went into the first signal unit ever organized in Ohio. This unit was commanded by Ralph Van Deman, then a Second Lieutenant and now a Colonel in the Regular Army. He remained a private in Company K from 1892 to 1897, and during this period saw service and gained experience in riot duty. From 1897 to 1902 he was out of the Army, but in the latter year he was commissioned a First Lieutenant and assigned to Company K. In June, 1902, he received a Captain's commission, and from then on advanced rapidly in rank. June, 1905, saw him a Major and July, 1906, saw him a Lieutenant-Colonel. During this period he saw more riot duty from time to time. On the 11th of January, 1915, Colonel Hough resigned his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel to become the Adjutant General of Ohio, which office carries with it the rank of Brigadier General. He held this position but a year and one-half, when he resigned his commission as a Brigadier-General. July, 1916, re-enlisted as a private in Company K, and was then recommissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Old 4th Ohio. He served with that regiment on the Mexican Border, and was mustered out of the Federal Service at Fort Wayne, March 3rd, 1917. On April 9th, 1917, he was commissioned a Colonel and on July 15th was again called into Federal Service as the Commanding Officer of the 4th Ohio Infantry Regiment. On August 5th the whole National Guard was drafted into the Federal Service and the 4th Ohio became the 166th U.S.A. Infantry with Colonel Benson W. Hough as its leader.

Colonel Hough organized the regiment at Camp

Perry on August 13th, and September 9th, 1917, found the unit at Camp Mills, where it became a portion of the famous 42nd (Rainbow) Division. On October 18th, Colonel Hough and his regiment sailed for France, arriving at St. Nazaire October 31st, 1917. The regiment proceeded to the 4th Army Area, where it remained but a short time, moving by march to the 7th Army Area. In this area, under the careful direction and excellent leadership of Colonel Hough the regiment was whipped into shape to enter the trenches. The unit took over a sector in Lorraine on February 22nd, 1918, and served continuously on that front for a period of one hundred and ten days. So well did Colonel Hough meet the problems that faced him in this new warfare, that the French conferred on him the Croix de Guerre. Cool judgment and skillful leadership marked his work in those first trying days and it has marked his work in all subsequent struggles. Colonel Hough has served in Lorraine, in Champagne, at Chateau Thierry, at Saint Mihiel, in the Argonne, and before Sedan, never once being absent from his command, surely a remarkable record.

But it is not with Colonel Hough, the Civilian, or the Soldier that we are mostly interested,—it is with Colonel Hough, the Man, revealed, it is true, chiefly thru our military relations with him. One of his strongest qualities of character is a natural-born aptitude for leadership,—not the kind of leadership that drives men or controls them by reason of some vested power,—but the type of leadership that comes out of ability to inspire. Colonel Hough possesses this ability to inspire men to a remarkable degree. A big man physically and intellectually, who hates formality and shuns publicity; a man who is reserved, yet friendly; a man who is ordinarily quiet and has but little to say, but who, when occasion demands, becomes a veritable volcano of action, sweeping aside all immaterial considerations and speaking directly and briefly on the real point at issue. It is this combination of qualities which binds men to him. When a group of newly commissioned Reserve Officers reported to him for duty at Morlaincourt, he received them as his equals, as fellow-workers, as men who had the same end in life as he—he quickly indicated his desire for co-operation, questioning them about their qualifications, assigned them to companies, and bade them welcome to the regiment,—all without display or affectation, and when they left his presence every man was a sworn friend and staunch supporter of Colonel Hough. This kindly reception made a deep impression on the young officers and today, if you ask those of them who remain they will tell you that their deep confidence in Colonel Hough had its beginning in that simple meeting. By such an attitude Colonel Hough gained the confidence, respect,—yes, love of his officers.

Colonel Hough's leadership is largely the product of cool deliberation and excellent judgment. No matter how critical the situation may be, he keeps

his wits and will not allow himself to be hurried into hasty decisions. He must first see all the facts and then have time for deliberation before forming any judgment. In Champagne, where he waited day by day for the last German onslaught, he worked with the tireless energy of a machine getting ammunition, seeing that the men received food and water, and by his matchless example of coolness and courage, supplying every officer and soldier with a determination to do or die. At Chateau Thierry, calling for artillery preparations, organizing counter-attacks, and planning a system of supply, all in the same moment, while shot and shell were falling fast and near, he always presented the same cool, calm, deliberate, imperturbable figure. Nowhere has his judgment been better exemplified than in the confidence which he placed in his officers. If he had a job to be done, he first selected the man best fitted to do it. He then called him in, told him what he wanted done, and left him to work out his own plan. This confidence has been justified; the plan has borne fruit, for every man has honored the confidence placed in him and has accordingly done his full duty. And this confidence extends to the men, so that it may be said that the greatness of the 166th Infantry, past and present, may be directly traced to the judgment of a Colonel who built on a foundation of mutual confidence between himself, his officers and his men.

But Colonel Hough's finest quality is to be found in the fact that he is intensely human. He realizes that the men he leads are human beings not unlike himself, and not mere animals to be sent to destruction on the slightest pretext.

Not only does Colonel Hough protect his officers and men, but their welfare is ever before him. He watches for good billets, he is anxious that they indulge in sports, that they get away on leaves,—in short, that they have a good time among themselves, for it is this, he says, which helps to build up esprit de corps. He also sees that his officers and men have every possible opportunity for promotion. He deals out rewards where they are deserved. And woe be unto that man who shirks his duty,—he also is rewarded. And in battle where victory is the stake and death the price, he watches every move of his boys, and he grieves for every one who falls by the wayside,—a sacrifice to the cause. He loves his men with all their faults and shortcomings, as does a father, and in his great human heart he carries their burdens by day and by night.

A natural leader who inspires men, and who possesses excellent judgment,—a man who is broad-gauged and intensely human,—such a man is Colonel Benson W. Hough. Of him Ohio may well be proud, for he has shed new glory on her fair name. She has in her possession no honor too great to bestow upon the man who, during the ebb and tide of the World War, has watched over and so tenderly cared for her heroic sons.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST BATTALION

First Epoch: Organization and Training in the United States

August 13th, 1917, was a memorable day in the history of Camp Perry, Ohio, for it was on that day that in obedience to the President's call for forces to fight abroad that the 166th Infantry, formerly known as the Old 4th Ohio Regiment, arrived, under the command of Colonel Benson W. Hongh of Delaware, Ohio. As a portion of this unit came the First Battalion, with Major Rell G. Allen, of Washington Court House, as the Commanding Officer, and First Lieutenant Henry Harmon Graves, of Columbus, as Battalion Adjutant. Captain Virgil W. Peck, First Lieutenant Russel Baker, and Second Lieutenant Milton Monnett brought Company A from Cardington; Captain Frank Oyler, First Lieutenant Billie E. Paul and Second Lieutenant Earl W. Fuhr, Company B from Columbus; Captain John C. Volka, First Lieutenant Raymond Cheseldine and Second Lieutenant Robert L. Rea, Company C from London, and Captain George T. Geran, First Lieutenant Leroy Miller and Second Lieutenant George E. Crotinger, Company D from Marion. These companies, be it remembered, had been mobilized in their respective communities on July 15th and had since been hard at work drilling. When every company had been reported to the

Commanding Officer of the Regiment, the work of transition began. Each company received from other organizations in the state enough men to recruit to full strength of two hundred and fifty men, as provided for in the new tables of organization. The new organization completed, the regiment was ordered on September the 7th to proceed to Camp Mills, New York, there to become a part of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, which was then in process of mobilization at that point. On September 12th a group of Reserve Officers were assigned to the battalion, completing its quota of officers.

The work of training the unit was now on in full blast. By September 23rd the battalion and division was ready to be reviewed by Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. This was an important occasion, for it marked the organization of the first American war strength division, and served to indicate to the world the big reservoir of American strength, courage and youth, which had to be organized, trained and transported. A few weeks later, on October 19th, 1917, the battalion embarked for France on the now historic steamship Mallory.

Second Epoch: Training Period in France

After an uneventful voyage across the sea, the battalion arrived in high spirits at Saint Nazaire on November 1, 1917. Nine days later the organization had crossed the heart of France and completed its first big move in the game of modern war. The battalion detrained at Manaucourt; Battalion Headquarters and Companies B and D went to Oey; Company A went to Morlaincourt, and Company C went to Chennivieres. At this moment a second group of Reserve Officers, fresh from European schools, were assigned to the battalion, this time to act as instructors. Preparations were being completed for inaugurating a broad program of training when a sudden order to move by march to a new training area was received.

The morning of December 12th saw the battalion on its way. At the close of the third day the outfit reached the quaint little village of Trampot, now known as the Valley Forge of France. Six or seven inches of snow, accompanied by a swift bitter cold wind, made life very uncomfortable. The troops were forced to sleep on damp ground with rude barracks thrown over them, and there was no provision whatever for heat. Consequently, there was much suffering. They remained at Trampot about a week, during which time close order drill in the morning and

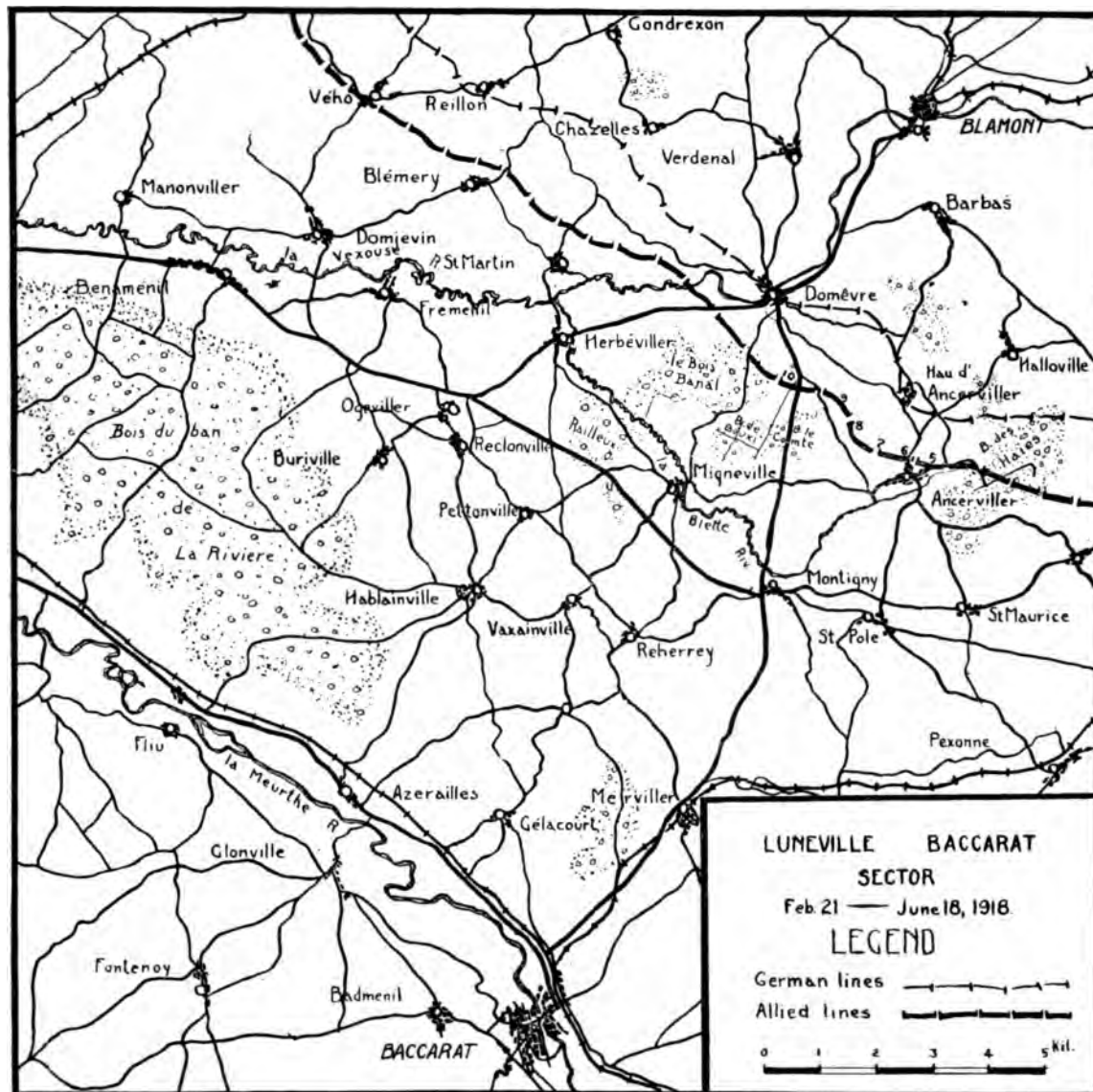
hikes in the afternoon were the order of the day. The monotony of this routine work was broken somewhat by General Pershing's review just before Christmas. Christmas day, tho enlivened by music by the band and by a good meal, was far from a success. The morning of the day after Christmas saw the battalion begin the second phase of the now famous march. For five long, cold windy days the men plowed over the hills and thru the snow, enduring hardships that are not pleasant to remember. The close of the fifth day found Battalion Headquarters and Companies A and B established at Noissant, and Companies C and D at Courcelles. Later, Companies A and B moved to Perrogney.

In this area the battalion took off the rough edges and made the final preparations for entering the trenches. Rifle and grenade ranges and bayonet courses were constructed, and soon the principles of modern warfare were being expounded on every hillside and in every valley. From the Chasseurs à Pied came that picturesque and dashing figure, First Lieutenant Michael Michel, to act as battalion instructor. With his assistance and inspiration the troops rapidly acquired the rudiments of trench warfare and caught the spirit of the Western Front.



On the "Valley Forge Hike" of December, 1917

Third Epoch: Trench Warfare in Lorraine



After the intensive training period in Perrogney and Courcelles, an order came to proceed to the trenches for purposes of training under actual war conditions. February 16, 1918, the battalion hiked to Langres to entrain and on February 17-18 it de-trained at Saint Clement in the Luneville Sector. Companies A, D and C marched to Benamenil, while Battalion Headquarters and Company B took station in Domjevin. On February 22nd, the battalion relieved the 60th French Infantry Regiment, Companies A, D and C taking over the front line, with Company B in support. Three days later Company A was withdrawn from the front line and placed in support, Company B taking over the position formerly held by Company A. While in this sector there was but little activity. When on March 1st the battalion was relieved by the third battalion, the men and officers felt quite confident of themselves. The unit moved into a reserve position in Moyon.

There, volunteers for a raid were asked from the battalion, and First Lieutenant Caleb B. Lear of Company D was selected as the patrol leader. He successfully carried out the operation as planned and a Croix de Guerre was conferred upon him for his work. By March 12th the battalion was in support position in Domjevin and Benamenil. March 21st, or just one month from the date of entry into the trenches, the battalion, with the remainder of the regiment, was relieved in the Luneville Sector. As a result of this first tour of duty in the trenches, the men and officers gained a practical knowledge of trench routine and discipline, acquiring a spirit of confidence and self-reliance which was destined to stand them in good stead in later tests.

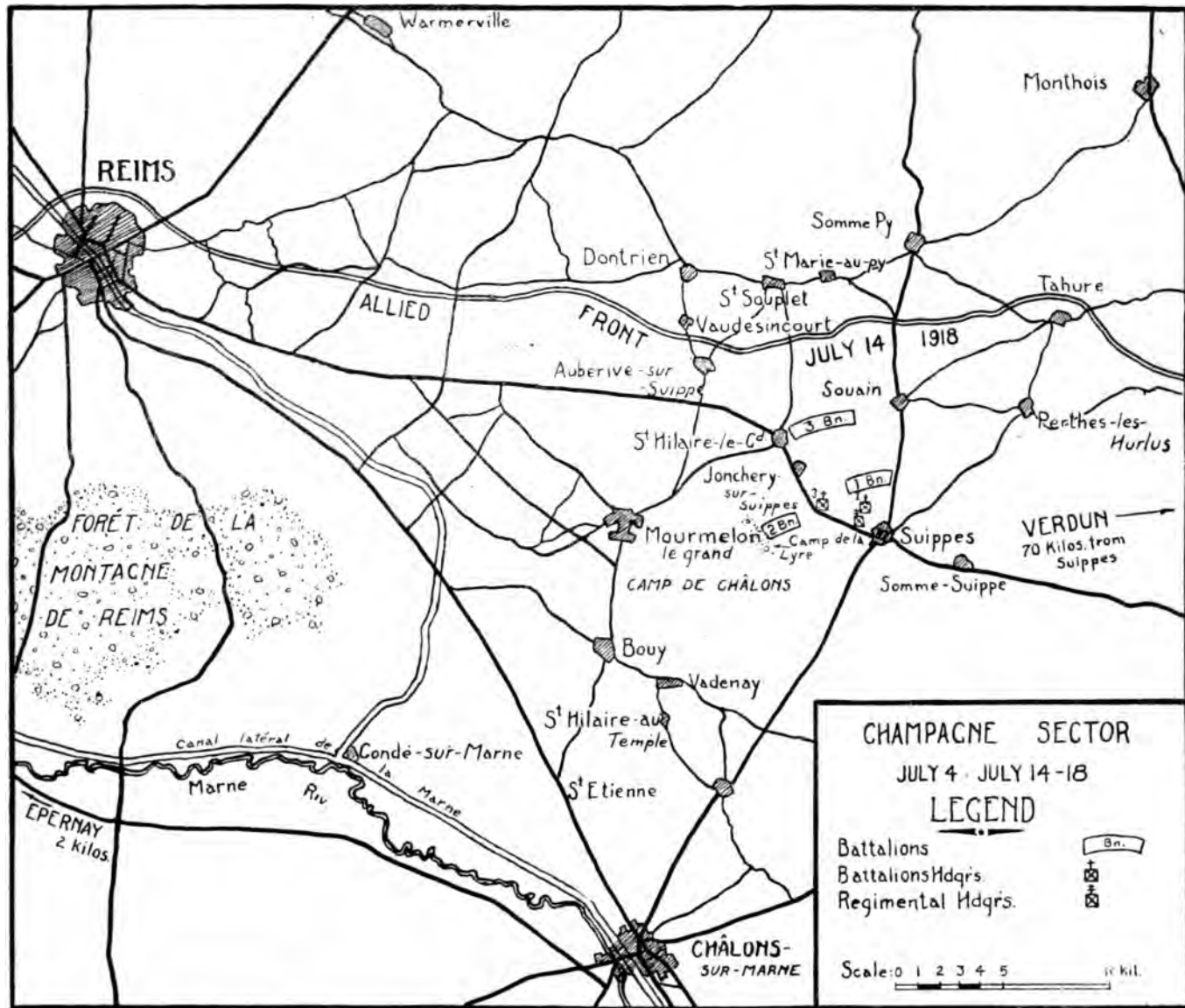
The battalion was ordered to march from its position in line to the vicinity of Langres, where it was to remain for a thirty-day period of rest and training. But after a one-day hike the regiment

was halted at Damas-aux-Bois to await further orders. Subsequent events proved that this halt, and change in plans, was the result of the first German offensive which was then being launched in Flanders. March 29th, orders to proceed to the Baccarat Sector came in and by forced marches the battalion reached its destination on the first of April, relieving the French unit then in line. Companies B and D took position in the front line, Companies A and C in support, with Battalion Headquarters in Ancervillers between the front line and support positions. During this period there was no unusual enemy activity, although our patrols covered No Man's Land every night with the view of securing prisoners and serving as protection from enemy patrols or possible raids. Occasionally our front lines were gassed and the support positions bombarded.

April 10th, 1918, the battalion was relieved by the third battalion of our regiment and moved to the reserve positions in Merviller and Vaxainville. It again took over the front on May 13th. On May 18th and 19th a particularly daring piece of reconnaissance work was accomplished by Lieutenant Leslie and four men when they concealed themselves in the enemy's wire and remained in observation for twenty-four hours. During the night of June 5th and 6th, the Germans attempted a raid on the line of trenches held by the first battalion, but due to the barrages of our artillery and machine-guns, and the excellent work of the men in the trenches, the raiding party was dispersed without ever entering the lines. When the operation started a combat patrol, led by Lt. A. B. DeLacy and Lt. Chas. Baskerville, Jr., was caught inside the German wire and forced to remain in No Man's Land until dawn and the falling off of artillery fire, but returned to our lines after a miraculous escape. The battalion remained in this sector until June 19th, during which time its duties were rounds of seven days in the front line trenches, and seven days in both the support and reserve positions. In addition to these routine duties training in patrolling was emphasized. From April 24th until May 13th, the regiment was relieved in the sector by the 165th Infantry, and the battalion was in barracks at Baccarat, excepting Company A, which was stationed at Veney. On June 19th the regiment was relieved by units of the 77th American Division and by units of a French division. The organization immediately began a move toward a new front.



Fourth Epoch: Champagne-Marne Defensive



When the battalion pulled up stakes and left the Baccarat Sector, it was with a feeling that the days of training were ended, and that the day of actual test was at hand. This feeling proved to be correct, for the division headed for a new front at once. It entrained at Chattel, detraining at Vitry-la-Ville on June 23rd. The First Battalion hiked to Vesigneul, where the unit was billeted until June 28th, when it moved by marching to St. Hilaire. This march will ever be remembered as one of the hardest of the war, lasting from 9:00 P. M. until 6:30 A. M., covering a distance of thirty-five kilometers. At this time Major Frank S. Henry, who had reported for duty on June 22nd, was in command of the battalion. The unit remained at St. Hilaire until July 3rd, during which time it trained in offensive combat with a view to a later attack on the town of Olizy on the Champagne front. This, however, was never staged, on account of the imminence of the last German offensive. On July 4th the battalion marched from St. Hilaire to Camp-de-

la-Lyre, arriving there about 6:00 A. M. At 6:00 P. M. the march was resumed and the morning of July 5th found the battalion holding a sector of the second line of resistance on the Champagne front near Suippes. From then on until the night of July 14th, the eve of the great French National Holiday, the unit was engaged in improving its position, and in some instances in constructing entirely new trenches. It worked and waited with its companions in arms, the famous French Chasseurs. Day after day passed by, and it seemed that the attack would never come, but on the night of July 14th warning was passed along the line. Information had been secured from German prisoners taken that evening that the German bombardment would start at 12 P. M., followed by their attack at 4:30 A. M. General Gouraud immediately ordered our artillery to open fire at 11:45 P. M., and coming fifteen minutes before their own bombardment it caught the Germans by surprise and demoralized their men, who were in the midst of their final prep-

arations. At 12 o'clock the German bombardment began. It consisted of shrapnel, high explosives, whizz-bangs, gas, smoke,—in short, of every conceivable and hellish method of destruction. The bombardment was pronounced by the French, many of whom had been at Verdun, to be the most formidable and destructive of the war. Being in the support position, the First Battalion remained under this fire for three days without a respite. Men neither ate nor slept. The Germans came over the top at 4:30 A. M., July 15th, but the counter-preparation had disorganized and slowed down the whole attack, many of their elements having been withdrawn on account of the heavy casualties sustained. In regular group formation they followed their barrage to our front line trenches, where they expected to meet with heavy resistance. But, according to the plan, the front line was occupied only by skeleton battalions made up of the "lost children," or sacrificed troops who held up the Germans just long enough for our artillery to change the range, and when the oncoming masses overwhelmed the weakened resistance here and poured into our front lines our own artillery dropped a most terrible barrage upon them. This *coup de grace* almost annihilated the attacking troops, and when the surviving Germans reached the intermediate positions, our main line of resistance, the exceptionally heavy fire encountered here broke up their formations and finally stopped the attack at 11 A. M. The troops of the First Battalion never actually engaged the enemy in combat, as did the Third Battalion, but they gave excellent proof of their determination to obey General Gouraud's famous order to "stand or die," by remaining at their posts thru the most violent bombardment ever laid by German guns.

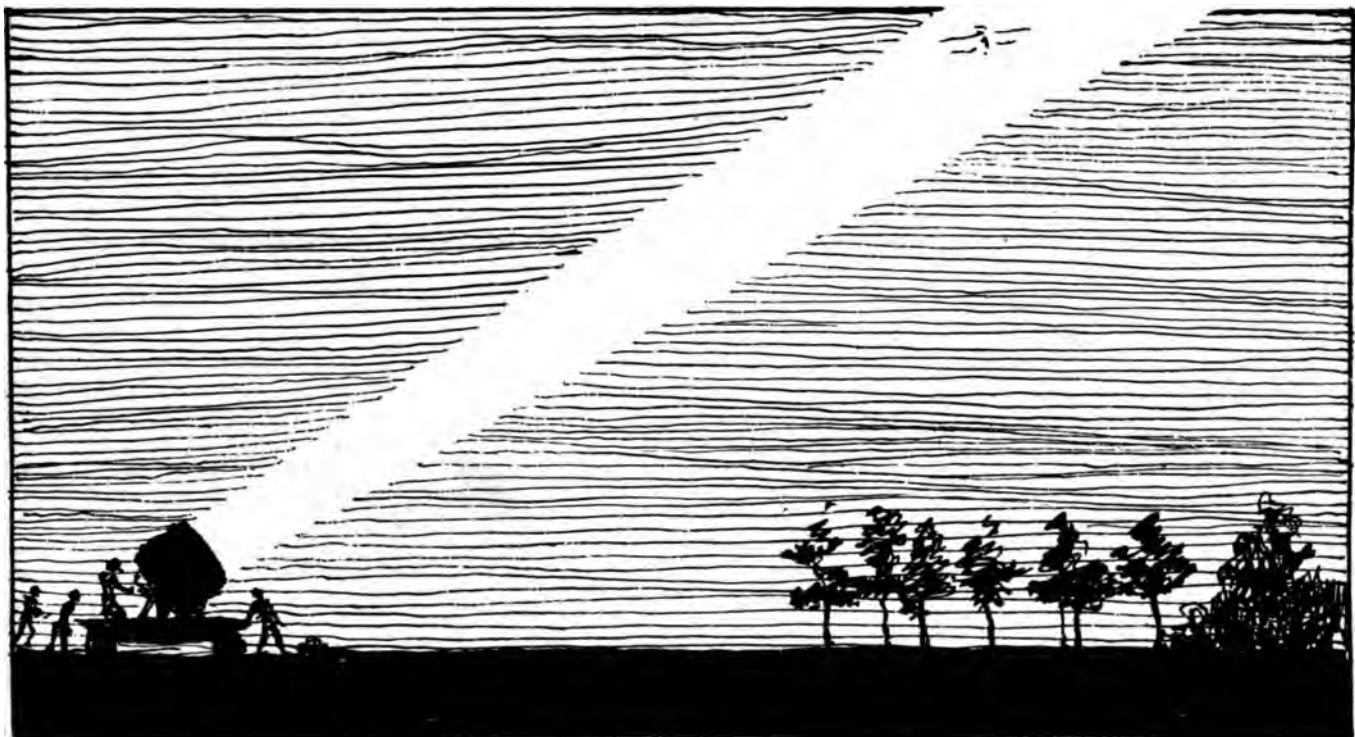
At 11:00 P. M., July 18th, the battalion was or-

dered to move toward the region of Chateau Thierry, there to exploit the successes of the Franco-American counter-attack. By 5:00 A. M., July 19th, all the troops of the First Battalion were out of the trenches, and in, or enroute to Cuperly, the assembling point of the 166th Infantry.

On the following day we were honored by the visit of General Gouraud, who inspected the troops and then addressed the officers of the division assembled in a nearby grove to meet him. There, in an exceedingly picturesque setting, the distinguished one-arm general spoke of his gratitude to those who had made the greatest sacrifice and of his appreciation of our work. Then, with eyes flashing characteristically, he showed how the successive German offensives, beginning in March, had each been stopped in a shorter length of time than the preceding drive, until finally this drive for Chalons had been stopped by 11 o'clock of the same morning on which the offensive had begun. He confidently asserted that this final failure would make it impossible for the Germans to launch another big offensive, and that now the time had come for the Allies to take the offensive, and by keeping the initiative, hammer the enemy into submission. Later events proved his expert knowledge of the general situation between the two fighting forces. Those who were privileged to hear General Gouraud's address will always treasure the memory of that occasion.

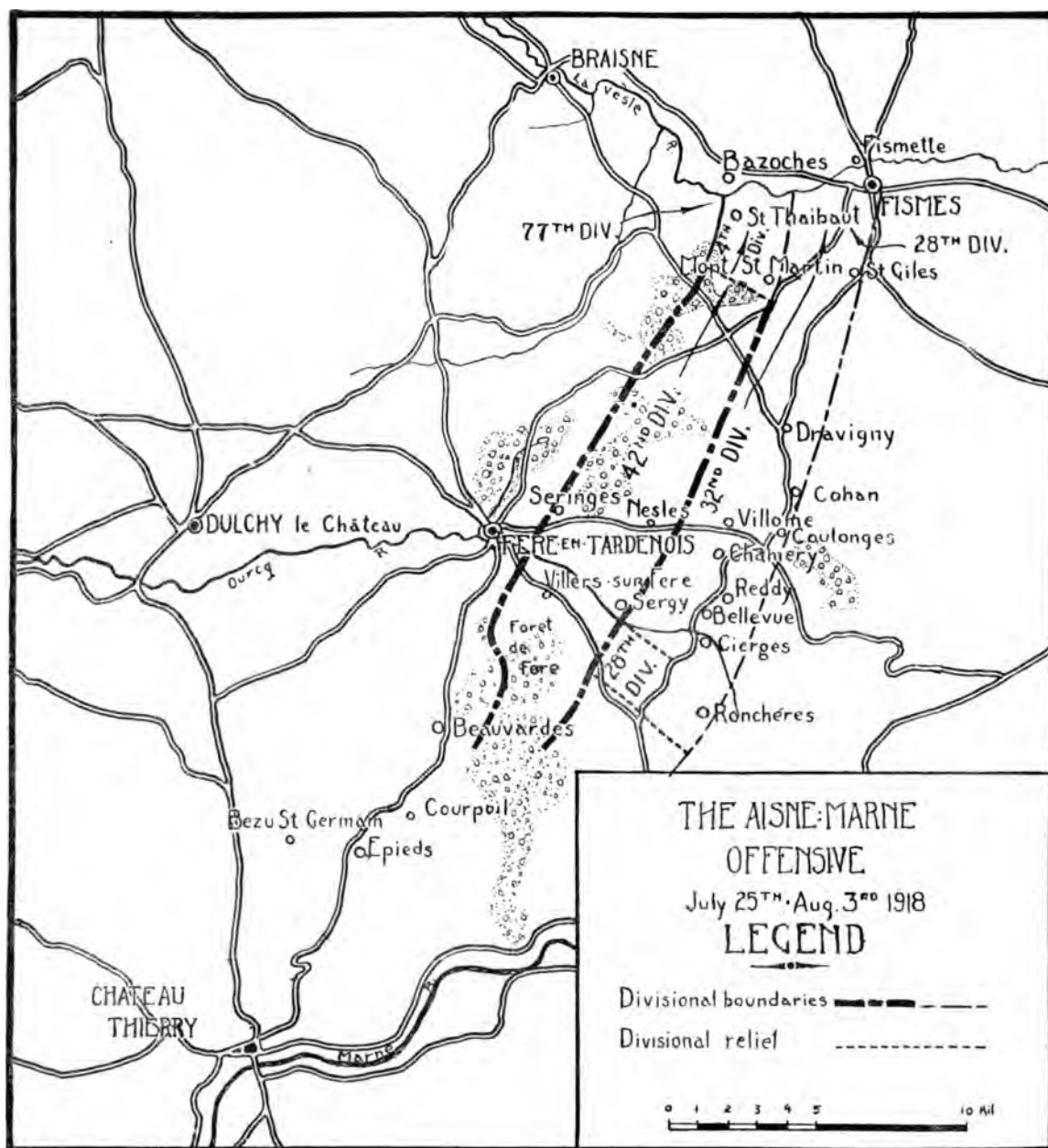
Two days later the battalion entrained at St. Hilaire. Thus ended the Champagne-Marne defensive and thus began the Aisne-Marne offensive.

It will ever be a source of pride to the 42nd Division to know that it was the only American unit privileged to participate in both the defensive and offensive phases of the Second Battle of the Marne.



Jamesville

Fifth Epoch: Aisne-Marne Offensive



July 23rd, 1918, after two days of hard traveling in "Hommes 40, Cheveaux 8," the battalion detrained at La Ferte, and hiked thru to the village of Nanteuil in the beautiful Marne Valley. While waiting there for two days, each company was filled up by replacements. On the morning of July 25th, the battalion was moved in camions toward Epieds, in the vicinity of which town the troops bivouaced for the night. In the afternoon of July 26th the battalion took over a system of trenches near Epieds. The positions here were shelled at intervals, but no casualties resulted. The next afternoon the battalion again moved forward to gain contact with and to attack the enemy, passing thru and relieving a unit of French infantry. About midnight the battalion reached its position in the Forêt de Fere, near Villers-sur-Fere, where it went into bivouac preparatory to an attack at daybreak. At

1:00 A. M. this position in the woods was heavily shelled with shrapnel and high explosive, causing many casualties among officers and men,—Company B, alone, losing seventeen men killed and fifty-five wounded.

At 3:45 A. M. the battalion attacked in the general direction of the River Ourcq. By evening, after a day of hard fighting, entailing heavy and bitter losses, the battalion had forced a crossing of the Ourcq, and dug itself in. It was in connection with this day's fighting that the proud Prussian Guards were met and defeated. Andrew Tardieu, the great French Minister, made this feat the subject of a special announcement in the French Chamber of Deputies. Stunned by our attack tho he was, the enemy soon reorganized his forces, and launched a fierce counter-attack, but this was repulsed and our lines remained intact.

On the night of July 29th Companies A and D were called upon to counter-attack the town of Seringes-et-Nesles. By early morning our front line position was re-occupied, and Seringes - et - Nesles,—which at that time was a mere pile of ruins,—all that remained of a once prosperous village, was again held by our regiment.

During this time, and until the battalion was finally relieved, the matter of food and water supply was a very great problem. Meals were cooked and started up to the position, but the artillery fire, coupled with the inadequate facilities for carrying the food, made it almost impossible to get food to the men in sufficient quantities. This failure, together with the lack of good water, was doubtless responsible for the epidemic of dysentery

which shortly broke out, and greatly tried the morale of our troops.

The position in Seringes-et-Nesles was held until

August 1st, when the battalion was ordered relieved and fell back to the Forêt de Fere. On August 2nd, however, much to everyone's surprise, the battalion was ordered to again take up the pursuit of the enemy, who, pressed at every point, had begun a new withdrawal that was destined to take him to the heights beyond the Aisne. August 3rd the battalion was relieved by units of the 4th Division, and retired to the Forêt de Fere, remaining there in support until August 11th. The



Going up to the front

battalion then marched to Outremacourt and Somme-recourt, near Neufchateau, where a thirty-day period of rest was to be enjoyed.

Sixth Epoch: Saint Mihiel Offensive

While at Outremacourt and Somme-recourt the battalion was comfortably billeted in wooden barracks. The period of training here was devoted chiefly to a mastery of the new assault formations. The personnel of Battalion Headquarters underwent a change. Captain Samson had been promoted at Charly-sur-Marne, and was now in command of the battalion. The battalion lost the services of First Lieutenant Alfred P. Richards, as adjutant, who was made personnel adjutant of the regiment. The Intelligence Group was reorganized, First Lieutenant Alison Reppy relieving its former leader, Second Lieutenant H. L. Maloney, who had been ordered to the United States as an instructor.

The much-desired thirty-day rest failed to materialize, for at the end of nine days an order to move was received.

At 9:30 P. M., August 28th, the battalion left Outremacourt, marching in the general direction of Toul. It arrived at Beaufremont on the morning of August 29th. About 9:30 P. M. the battalion moved again, arriving at Balleville, near Chateaufort, on the morning of August 30th, where it remained until the night of September 4th, when the march was again resumed. About 4:00 A. M., September 5th, the unit went into bivouac in a wood near Tranqueville-sur-Graux. In the evening of the same day the battalion was again on the road, arriving at Barizey-au-Plain about 5:00 A. M., Sep-

tember 6th. At 9:30 P. M., on account of the crowded conditions, the battalion moved to Sauxlures-les-Vannes, a town about two kilometers distant, where it remained for the night. At 8:00 P. M., September 7th, the unit moved to Colombier Farm, near Toul. Leaving this station at 8:30 P. M., September 8th, the battalion marched to the vicinity of Boucq, where it went into bivouac in a thick, wet wood, the Forêt de la Riene, just at daylight on September 9th, after a long hike thru the rain and mud and over roads that were blocked with traffic. At 12:00 o'clock on the night of September 9th the battalion left this station and proceeded to a wood just in the rear of Mandres, arriving about 5:00 A. M., September 10th. Thus, resting by day and marching by night, the organization had arrived at a position, from which it could quickly move to participate in what was to be America's First Independent Action, in which the 42nd Division was to "deliver the main blow." The battalion lay concealed in these woods until 10:00 P. M., September 11th, when it moved into its jump-off position on the northern edge of the village of Mandres.

As each company passed thru Mandres the men dropped their rolls, so as to travel as lightly as possible. Consistent with the usual program of an attack, it will be remembered that on this night

the rain poured down steadily and made the situation more miserable, if such a thing were possible. It was pitch dark, the roads were jammed with troops and transportation,—artillery pieces and trucks loaded with ammunition had skidded off the roads and turned over,—and things seemed in a hopeless muddle, but when dawn came, all was clear and everyone was in his appointed place.

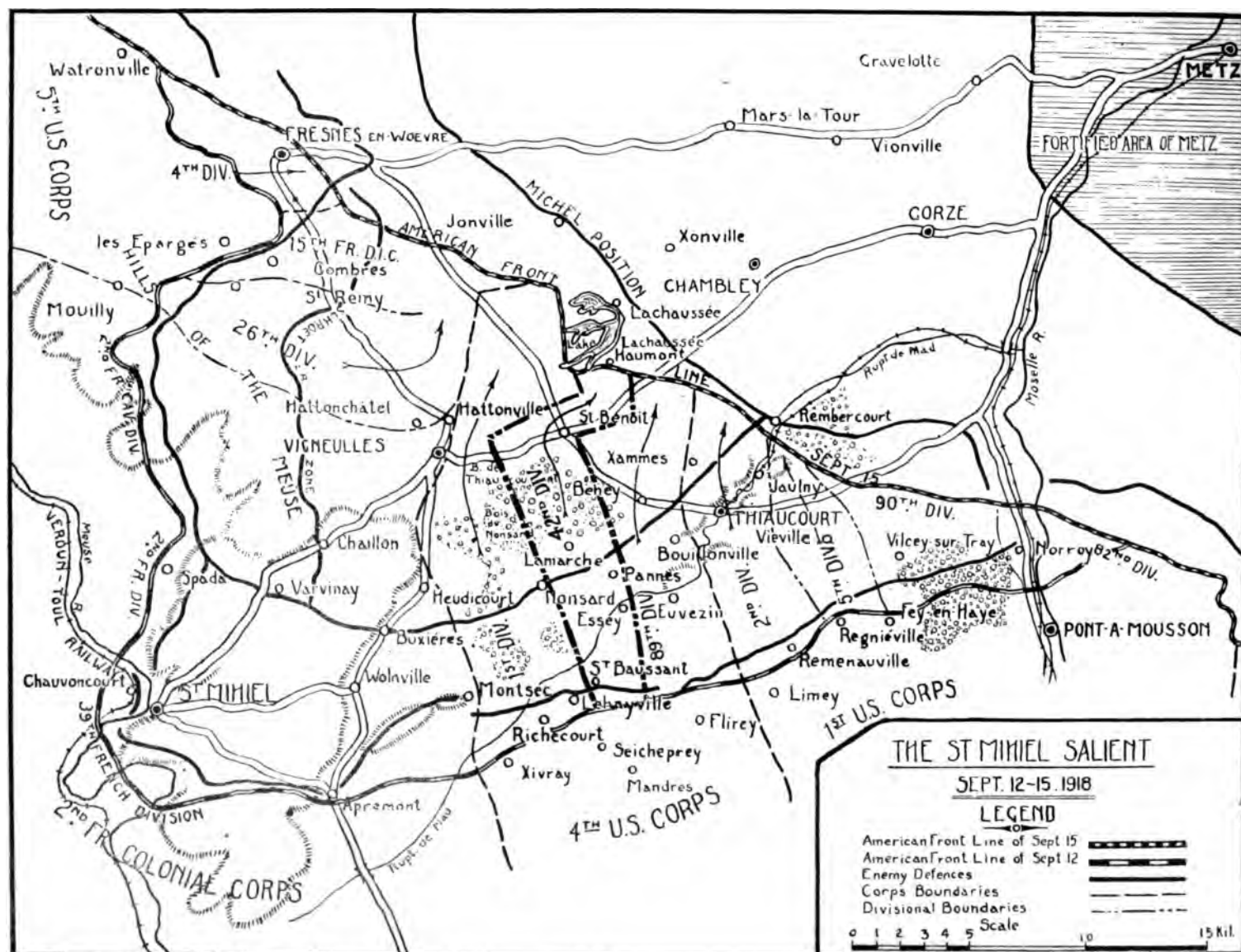
At 1:00 o'clock on the morning of September 12th, the artillery preparation began with one terrific burst of flame from many hundreds of guns, French as well as American, ranging in size from the 75s to the great seacoast guns, some as large as 400mm. in caliber, which, firing from railway mounts, carried harassing fire to rail and road junctions as far behind the German lines as St. Benoit, Mars-la-Tour, Gorze, Conflans, and even Metz.

The stupendous bombardment shook the earth for four hours, driving the enemy's troops into their dugouts, tearing up their trenches and demoralizing their communications of every description.

Meantime, the hundreds of thousands of infantrymen, the hundreds of machine guns, the scores of American and French tanks, and the greatest assemblage of American, British and French aviation ever employed for a single operation on the Western Front, all waited, tense and eager, for the word to sweep forward over the shell-torn fields and roads and trenches which a heavy rain that had begun in the evening was rapidly turning to quagmire.

At 5:00 o'clock, which was still twenty minutes before daybreak of that wet and foggy morning, the bombardment of the German front lines changed to a rolling barrage, and behind it, the battalion jumped off, in support of the Third Battalion of our regiment, whose starting point was from the trenches running thru the edge of the now famous ruins of Seicheprey.

Immediately occurred the first agreeable surprise. The enemy's wire was found to be in bad condition, due to effective artillery fire and to the paths cut by the onrushing, lumbering tanks, so



the troops passed thru it with less difficulty than expected. The leading battalions met concerted infantry fire, but upon reaching the trenches the Boches came out of dugouts and trenches, surrendering with the utmost docility. The German artillery fire was light and scattered, so the advance was swift and certain. By 10:00 o'clock the battalion had reached the objective of the First Phase of the First Day, which was the east and west line of trenches on the crest north of St. Baussant across the Rupt de Mad. At 4:00 P. M. the battalion had reached the objective set for the Second Phase of the First Day. This was an east and west line running north of Pannes and south of the Bois de Thiaccourt. The night of September 12th found the troops dug in on the above mentioned line. All efforts to keep off the rain, which fell heavily, proved futile, so the men were cold, wet and hungry for the second day's advance, beginning at 5:00 A. M., September 13th. In spite of this, by noon the battalion reached the army objective, a line on the northeastern edge of the Bois de Thiaccourt. The unit remained in this position three days, after which it retired to the Bois de Nonsard for a period of ten days. On September 27th the battalion re-

lieved the First Battalion, 167th Infantry, in the line of outposts north of St. Benoit, Companies C and D taking over the front line positions, with Companies A and B in support. The front line companies suffered heavily from shrapnel, high explosives and mustard gas,—due to the absence of dugouts. The men lived in fox holes from day to day, their food being carried to them at night. The support companies and the Intelligence Section supplied the patrols, two going out every night. On September 27th the battalion sent out two daylight patrols, one under Lieutenant A. B. DeLacy and Sergeant David Russell, the other under Lieutenants John H. Leslie and Alison Reppy, in connection with a feint attack. Although both patrols met with heavy resistance the enemy's positions were entered and prisoners taken by Lieutenant DeLacy's patrol. September 30th the battalion was relieved by units of the 89th Division, retiring once more to Bois de Nonsard. October 1st the battalion marched around Mont Sec, through Xivray la Marmaison, taking camions in the rear,—bound again for a new front.

Thus ended its proud participation in the First Independent American Offensive.

Seventh Epoch: Meuse-Argonne Offensive

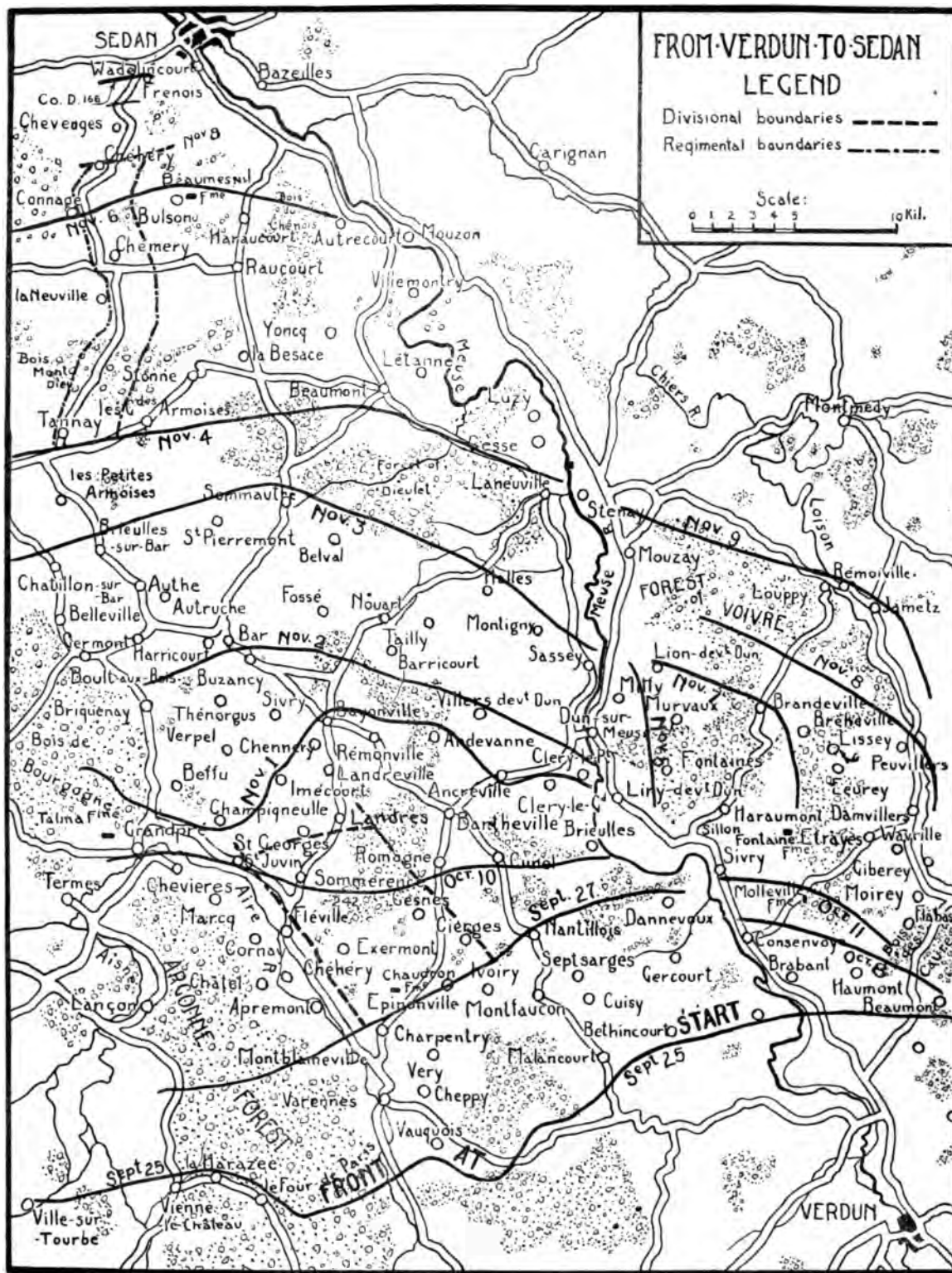
When, on October 2nd, 1918, the battalion arrived at Neuville-en-Verdenois, it became plainly evident that it was to participate in the great American Meuse-Argonne Offensive, which had already been initiated on the morning of September 26th, while the 42nd Division was still organizing the newly-won positions at Saint Mihiel. After a two-day pause, the battalion left Neuville-en-Verdenois for Jubecourt, arriving there on October 4th. October 5th the battalion moved again, reaching the Bois de Montfaucon on the morning of October 6th, where it went into bivouac for a period of four days, waiting the turn of battle or a call for reinforcements. The call was not long in coming, for on the night of October 10th the battalion moved to the Bois de Montrebeau, north of Chaudron Farm, near Exermont, preparatory to relieving the First American Division.

The scene that unfolded itself at dawn on that cold, wet and foggy morning was one that can never be forgotten. The heroic dead of the First and Thirty-fifth Divisions, lay scattered in small groups over the fields and through the woods, bearing mute, but eloquent, testimony to the fierceness of that awful struggle, and giving evidence of what was before. German machine gunners lay dead in their gun emplacements, where they had fired until the last minute, taking heavy toll of American lives. They, too, had fought well in this, the last determined stand of German autocracy. They, too, had sacrificed, but in their faces could be seen the expression of dumb-driven cattle, while the faces of our boys shone with a holy light of contentment, with an expression of peace that only comes from a sense of having done the full duty in a just cause. But this was not all. Here and there could be seen horses and mules, killed by artillery fire, or, perhaps, having fallen in the harness,—dead from

sheer strain and exhaustion,—yes, in many cases, from starvation. The stench arising from the bodies of these poor, dumb beasts added the last element of grimness. Strew the field with rifles, packs, machine guns and ammunition, and you have the picture.

On October 12th the Second Battalion relieved a battalion of the First Division on a line just south of Sommerance, the Third Battalion went into support at Exermont, while our battalion remained in the woods near Chaudron Farm. On the morning of October 14th the Second Battalion attacked, made some gains, and was held. The Third Battalion relieved the Second Battalion on the night of the 14th of October, the First Battalion resting on the southern slope of the hill south of Sommerance. The next morning the Third Battalion attacked in the direction of St. Georges, pushed the line about one and one-half kilometers north of Sommerance, but was unable to continue the advance. The First Battalion moved into support, Companies A and B in Sommerance, and Companies C and D on a line about five hundred yards south of the town. Four days later, the battalion relieved the Third Battalion, Companies A and B taking over the front lines, with Companies C and D in support. Companies A and B suffered heavy casualties from artillery fire; the men, living in fox holes, filled with water and mud, enduring the greatest physical discomforts,—food was carried to them under cover of darkness with much difficulty.

Relief came when it was decided that the First Battalion should be withdrawn on the night of October 23rd, to Hill 242, there to rest up for the next attack, which it had been chosen to launch. For seven days the battalion lived in fox holes on the southern slope of that famous hill, hourly expecting the order for attack. Those were anxious times,—



**The Historic
Meuse-Argonne Offensive**

the air was full of rumors of peace and of the possibilities of an armistice,—so it was a real “relief” when on the night of October 30th the Marines of the Second Division moved up to our positions. From Hill 242 the battalion marched to the valley south of Charpentry, where in mud and rain it bivouaced for three days.

Then began the Second Phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, generally known as the “Advance on Sedan.” In the early morning hours of November 3rd the battalion left Charpentry and after a long, hard day’s hike arrived at Verpel. November 4th brought the battalion to Briulles-sur-Bar. On November 5th it relieved a battalion of the 78th American Division on the line of outposts just north of Tannay. During the afternoon it cleared the Bois de Mont Dieu—certainly the memory of that night in the woods will ever remain with every man who was there. The next day, preceded by advance patrols ably led by Lieutenants Sinclair J. Wilson and Thomas Freeman, the battalion forced its way into Chemery, and beyond to the heights south of Chehery. There the advance rested until the morning of November 7th, when orders were received to advance to Sedan. Lieutenants John H. Leslie and Alison Reppy led a patrol, fifty men strong, thru Chehery to the outskirts of Cheveuges, where they were held up by machine-gun fire. There they were relieved by a patrol under Captain Reuben B. Hutchcraft, of the Third Battalion, which battalion in the meantime had passed thru and relieved the First Battalion, the latter becoming the support. The battalion closed its glorious record by clearing the Bois de Mont Dieu and by capturing the towns of Chemery and Chehery, making a total advance of fourteen kilometers in two days, and—opening the road to Sedan.

But the First Battalion was to be honored once more. About 12:00 o’clock on the night of November 7th, Captain Baker, commanding Company D, was called to Regimental Headquarters, then lo-

cated at Chemery, and ordered to go with the French Army to represent the American Army in the official entry into Sedan. (The Americans, for sentimental reasons, consented to allow the French to take the city.)

Accordingly, next morning Captain Baker, accompanied by Captain Gowdy and First Lieutenant Alison Reppy, Regimental and First Battalion Intelligence Officer, reported to the headquarters of the 252nd French Infantry, which was located in a very old but beautiful chateau at Frenois. Captain Baker was sent by Colonel Deville up to a front line battalion to reconnoiter the situation. The company, which had been on the march from Chehery since morning, arrived in Frenois just after dark and was placed in billets provided by the French.

That night two patrols from Company D were sent out with the French to patrol the outskirts of Sedan. Tho worn out by long months of hard campaigning, the men under the successful and experienced leadership of Lieutenant Colvin H. Todd and Lieutenant George Crotinger, succeeded in entering the suburbs of Sedan. The German artillery made it very difficult to move, and on the way back, old, tried and true men,—men who had stood the blood and iron test in the Cham-

pagne, Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and the Argonne, broke down and wept, saying: “Lieutenant, go on and leave me; I cannot go any farther.” By urging and cajoling, they were finally brought into safety.

No American troops ever actually entered Sedan, proper. Because of the likelihood of an immediate armistice, the French adopted a “policy of expectation,” they called it, so it became uncertain as to how long we would have to remain with them in order to share in the official entry. This uncertainty, coupled with the fact that the 42nd Division was again on the move, led, on the morning of November 9th, 1918, to the recall of the company. And thus ends the Story of Sedan.



WITH COMPANY D, BEFORE SEDAN
Lt. Reppy, Lt. Crotinger, Capt. Gowdy, Lt. Todd, Capt. Baker,
Lt. Freeman



Eighth Epoch: March to the Rhine, and Army of Occupation

The morning of November 11, 1918, now and forever destined to be a famous date in the history of human affairs, found the First Battalion once more on the march,—as later ascertained, to take part in another great Allied offensive east of Metz. It left Sommauthe early in the morning while the mist still clung to the ground. It was cold and it was muddy, but officers and men, tho exhausted from long and continuous campaigns, were buoyed up in spirit by the persistent rumors of an armistice. But they were not to be fooled again. Once before on Hill 242 they had listened to Dame Rumor, and convinced, had turned loose wild and incoherent yells of rejoicing, only to find themselves going over the top next morning. However, as the men plodded along, passing thru village after village, the rumor became stronger and stronger, and by the time the battalion arrived in Buzancy, it had grown into fact. This time there was no display of enthusiasm,—the men were too tired and too worn,—but when they went to their humble beds of straw that night in Beffu it was with a feeling of thankfulness that the world was again approaching peace.

The morning of November 12th confirmed the armistice, and then began wide speculations as to when we would get home, where we would go from Beffu and when peace would be signed. But these were soon ended, when word came in that the 42nd Division would be a part of the Army of Occupation, and would, therefore, soon begin the march to the Rhine. The first move of that long journey came when, light of spirit, if not of pack, the battalion, on November 13th, moved from Beffu to St. Georges,—the town before which it had so lately fought. The unit remained there three days. The nights were bitter cold, but where a few days before a cigarette light was forbidden, now large bonfires dotted the hillsides, great flames leaped heavenward, giving forth light, heat and comfort. At first glance, it seemed that Broadway, New York, with all its lights, had been transported to the battle area. The battalion left St. Georges November 16th, bivouacing that night at Clery-le-Grande, and moved on to Stenay on the 17th. Tho the troops were fatigued, they faced this journey into the enemy's land with glad heart and willing legs. Many times while lying in a shell-hole, cold and wet and discouraged, they had wondered to themselves if they would ever see the Rhine, and now, they were actually on the way.

At Stenay the battalion halted for three days. Here every man was deloused, bathed and presented with a new outfit of clothes, so all were in better spirits when leaving Stenay on the morning of November 20th. Night found the battalion billeted in Thonnell. It will be remembered as the town where the Germans left six big calibre guns in the hands of the village priest, to be turned over to the Allies as a partial fulfillment of the armistice conditions. Thonnell, untouched by the war, offered the first good billets the men had seen for months. And from now on billets were to improve constantly.

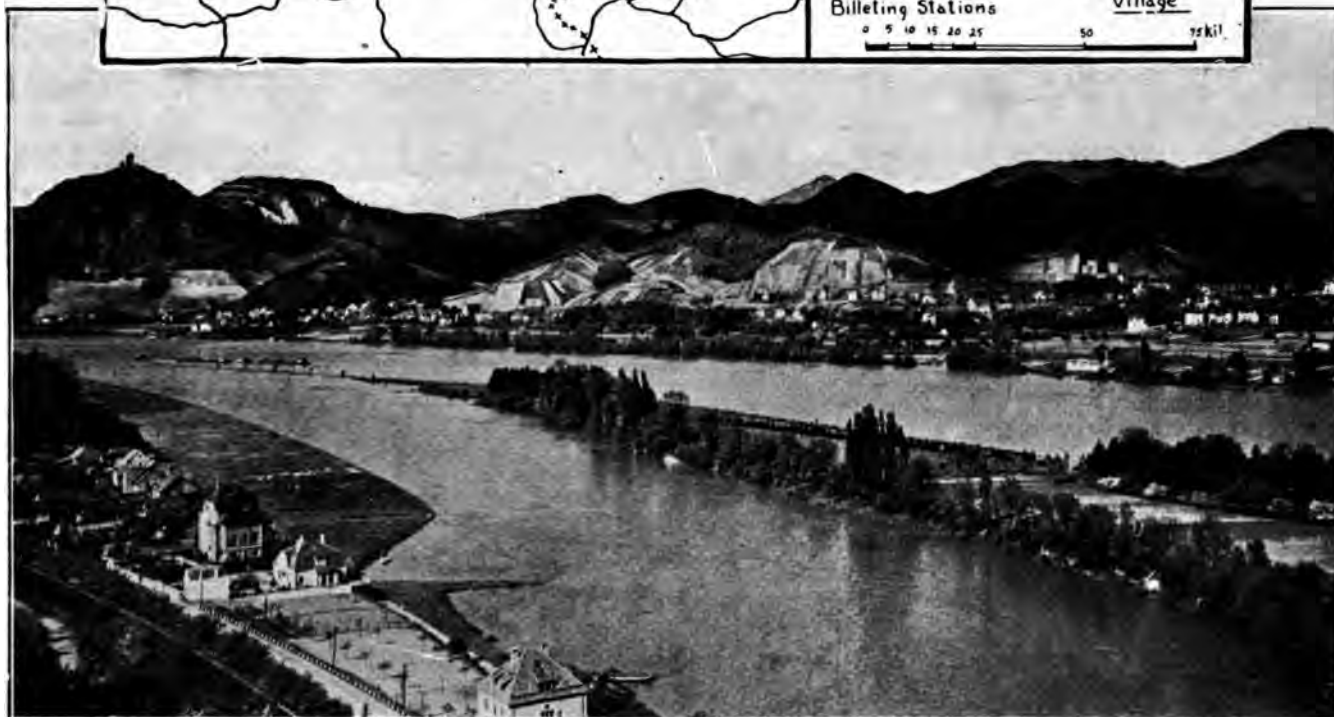
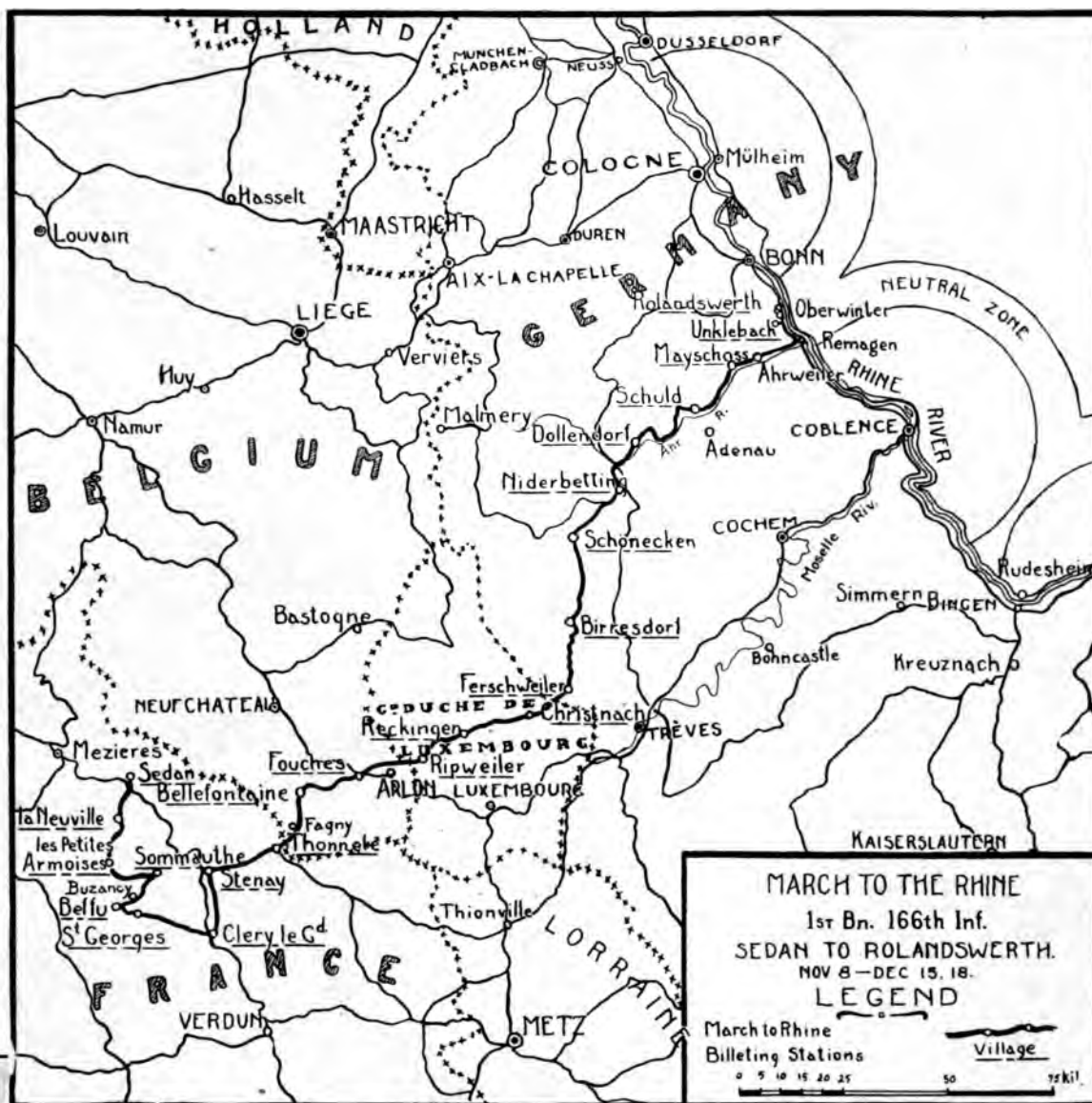
The next day, November 21st, 1918, marked an important epoch in the history of the First Bat-

talion, for it was on that day that it passed out of Fagny, the last French village, into Belgium. As the battalion marched over the border the Regimental Band played. It was indeed a stirring moment. Immediately, a change could be noted. The towns were cleaner, the buildings were uniformly constructed, and the people seemed less depressed. As the troops marched forward they passed under triumphal arches on which were such inscriptions: "Honor to Our Liberators," and "Welcome to the Allies." Little children turned out to strew the roads with flowers; and flags, American, French, English and Belgian, were flown from every house. The battalion spent its first night in Belgium in Bellfontaine. The next night it was at Fouches.

November 23rd found the battalion passing out of Belgium into the little principality of Luxembourg. Our first stop in this country was Ripweiler, where we remained for a week, during which time Thanksgiving was fully celebrated. During the stay at Ripweiler close order drill was the program of the day. December 1st Reckingen was reached and December 2nd Christnach, the last Luxembourg village before German territory.

On December 3rd the battalion passed over the German boundry at Bollendorf and took station at the small, dirty village of Fersweiler. The Germans were quite courteous and obedient. It was plain that the presence of foreign troops on their soil cut to the quick, but it was equally plain that they had determined to make the best of a necessary evil. The battalion rested for two days in Fersweiler and then passed rapidly thru Biersdorf, Schonecken, Niederbettingen, Dollendorf, and then halted at Schuld for five days. Then came Maychoss, and on December 15th the Rhine in all its glory, hove into sight. The First Battalion drew as a station the little village of Unkelbach,—about one kilometer west of the river. It was not a desirable place, but by management it was made a fairly decent place to live in. The battalion remained at Unkelbach until January 11, 1919, when it moved to the town of Rolandswerth, directly on the Rhine. There it fell heir to the most palatial billets in the Third Army. The officers occupied chateaux, many men found themselves once again enjoying feather beds, while every man was under cover with access to heat.

With the real fight over, the war on paper began. All along the Rhine typewriters clicked out imaginary battle orders, and in reluctant obedience the long-suffering, patient doughboy went thru the form of manoeuvres. In the meantime every one had their ear to the ground, eager to grasp the slightest information as to the date of departure for home. While waiting, officers and doughboys took occasion, with and without leave, to visit historic and beautiful places, such as Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz and Bingen. It is even rumored that some went as far as Berlin, but one should be skeptical about the reliability of such stories. As a means of stopping this promiscuous roving, leaves were granted for the first time in eighteen months,—although they were supposed to have been granted every four months.



"Army of Occupation" on the Rhine, Germany

Ninth Epoch: Homeward Bound

On March 16th, 1918, at 1:00 P. M., the 42nd (Rainbow) Division was drawn up for a final inspection on the banks of the Rhine at the Ludendorf Bridge, near Remagen. At 2:00 o'clock the division was called to attention by the shrill, penetrating notes of a bugle, and General Pershing, seated upon a great white charger, accompanied by his staff and General Flagler and his staff, rode around the entire division. He then dismounted and began a personal inspection of the troops. The 166th Infantry, being on the right of the division, was inspected first. Colonel Benson W. Hough met the General as he approached, and gave him full information concerning the regiment; the battalion and company commanders gave similar reports on their respective units as he inspected their men. With a vigorous stride General Pershing walked between the lines of troops, asking the officers and men questions and giving a word of praise here and there. The inspection ended, the men to be decorated for gallantry in action marched to the front and center of the division, and there General Pershing personally pinned upon their breasts the medals and crosses they so richly deserved. This ceremony completed, the General and his staff took position on the reviewing stand, and the division passed in review, each regiment in line of companies with bayonets fixed, making a formidable and magnificent impression. As the last regiment passed General Pershing stepped from the stand and said to General Flagler, the Division Commander: "General, you have a fine division." After the division halted, the General delivered his farewell address, in which he thanked the men and officers for their contribution to the achievements of the American Expeditionary Forces. As the men marched to their billets that evening they car-

ried with them the feeling that the first step in the journey "homeward bound" had been taken.

After about three weeks of waiting, the orders for movement came in, and Monday morning, April 6th, 1919, at 6:00 o'clock, the battalion entrained at Oberwinter. Thus began the journey that was to end upon the hearths of home, and thus ended the history of the First Battalion as a part of the Army of Occupation.

The train passed quickly thru Coblenz and noon found it at Treves, where a stop for lunch was made. The second day of the journey brought the outfit into the heart of "sunny" France and thru the city of Barle-Duc. On the third

day, at 4:30 P. M., the battalion detrained at Brest, the port of embarkation and the objective so long sought. There things moved rapidly and systematically. Men and officers were inspected and deloused and passenger lists were made up, preparatory to embarkation. On Wednesday, April 15, 1919, the unit embarked on the famous German liner "Vaterland," now known as the Leviathan. The boat left Brest the following Friday and landed in New York on Friday, April 25th, 1919. A special detachment of officers from the battalion sailed on the steamship Pretoria, which landed at Boston on Monday, April 28th, 1919. The men in this detachment reported to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, and from there to Camp Sherman, Ohio. After a wonderful reception at the docks in New York, the regiment proceeded to Camp Merritt, New Jersey. There the men were deloused, and those not from Ohio were segregated from the organization and sent to the camps nearest their homes. These days of breaking up were sad days.

On May 9th, 1919, the regiment entrained for Columbus, Ohio, at which place it arrived on the afternoon of May 10th, thus bringing to a close the "Homeward Bound" journey of some 4,000 miles.



Gen. Pershing reviewing 42nd (Rainbow) Division on the Rhine

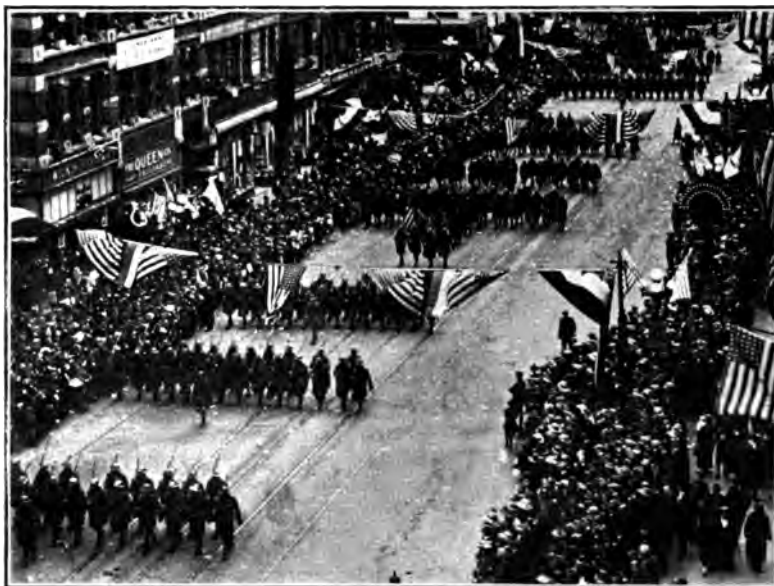


Tenth Epoch: Parade and Mustered Out

Columbus, Ohio, will long remember the return of the 166th Infantry. Under gray skies that could not dim the brilliant flashes of flags and colors, the train pulled into the yards north of Union Station, where thousands waited to bid the troops welcome. Upon gray streets that could scarcely hold enthusiastic surging crowds, the Rainbows came home. They came with heads up, with banners flying, with the bronze faces and the steady stride of those who have suffered much. It was the last chapter in a book of achievement, engraved in letters of flame against the darkened background of France. Perhaps it was this sense of finality, perhaps the tremendous stirring beauty of the spectacle of the marching men, but it is a fact that the gayest in the crowd felt a touch of solemnity, as if History herself were bending over the cheering city and the steel-tipped lines of men and writing with victorious pen: "It is finished." Never in the history of Columbus have crowds waited so long and so cheerfully. From one until six patience paid tribute to patriotism. There was no complaint and no disorder. Why should there be? Those who had waited eighteen months for their boys would not balk at six hours.

The crowds in the reviewing stand rose in a body as the parade completed its route, and came down Broad Street toward High. First came a detachment of police under Chief Carter, followed by the Barracks Band. After it, the Chief Marshal, General John C. Speaks, and his staff, consisting of returned Columbus officers, most of whom were from the 37th Division. After them two companies of the Old Guard, A, of Columbus, under Captain William Miller, and B, of Newark, under Captain Matthew Bausch.

The Spanish War Veterans, with Commander Roy Browne, introduced the first unique feature in the parade—a huge float, upon which was erected



Parade in Columbus

a Rainbow. Within its arc glowed a golden star, with 427 upon it—representing the men who had died while in the service. There was also a list of the towns which had given them to the cause—Delaware, Marysville, Cardington, Greenfield, Circleville, London, Lancaster, Marion, Columbus, and Washington Court House. Many of the veterans were in the old uniform of blue and khaki.

The Camp Sherman Band followed, and after it, a detachment of all discharged soldiers from all branches, who had been in the war,—a most democratic platoon, with marines, artillerymen and doughboys walking with sailors and cavalrymen. They were commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Nash. Following them came a detachment of the Navy—most of them in blue, but occasionally a Jackie in white. Lieutenant George R. LaSavage led them.

The Fire Department Band and the well-drilled lines of the Soldiers Association of the firemen came next, straight and trim in blue and bearing enormous Allied flags—a bouquet of flaring colors. After them came the men of the Fourteenth-Fourth with their band. There were twelve platoons of the Old Fourth proud to greet their victorious son, the 166th. They, together with the Columbus Eagles, finished the Columbus units.

Then came the Rainbows. A tumultuous roar of cheers rolled from the waiting crowds. Brilliantly decorated machines carrying the wounded passed the grandstand, the grinning lads waving and shouting over banks of flowers to friends and relatives on the sidewalk. Many of the wounded marched in the parade in addition to those for whom the Columbus Auto Club provided machines.

One crashing roar of welcome mounted



Arrival at Columbus, Ohio

(Concluded on page 26)

Honor Roll

"A" COMPANY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>
Second Lieutenant Lee B. Kortz	Fort Dodge, Ia.	July 27, 1918	Near Oureq River
<i>Sergeants—</i>			
Henry Dille	Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1918	In Champagne
<i>Corporals—</i>			
Everett McGuire	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1918	Sommerance
Allen Arter	Lisbon, Ohio	Oct. 22, 1918	Sommerance
<i>Privates—</i>			
Orville Bazille	Bradford, Ohio	June 7, 1918	Ancerviller
Frank Baker		July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Walter Bauer	Bucyrus, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Joseph Chapman		July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Fred B. Corwin	Mt. Gilead, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Emile Faslick	Berea, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1918	Near Oureq River
George Hutton	Marengo, Ohio	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
William McQueen		Aug. 3, 1918	Near Oureq River
Pearl E. Morris	Marion, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1918	Sommerance
William E. Plowers	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Oct. 23, 1918	Sommerance
Robert W. Salladay		Oct. 15, 1918	Sommerance
Charles Schuster	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 27, 1918	Haumont
Fred Siler	Troy, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1918	Near Oureq River
Paul Wiland	Marion, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1918	Sommerance

"B" COMPANY

<i>Corporals—</i>			
Hale V. Dirlam	New London, Ohio	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Joseph E. Shivley	Columbus, Ohio	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Augustine Willis	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	Aug. 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
<i>Privates—</i>			
Robert Ables	Kentucky	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Grant Allen	Kentucky	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Elmer Anderson	So. Amherst, Ohio	June 4, 1918	Ancerviller
Olaf A. Anderson	Iowa	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Jack L. Burley	Pennsylvania	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
John J. Clark	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Raymond S. Collias	Blanchester, Ohio	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
L. H. Cooperrider	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
William Detert	Iowa	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Harry Edinger	Iowa	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Roy Fletcher	Springfield, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
R. D. Goodwin	Blanchester, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Edward Haines	Blanchester, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Carl F. Henkelman	Marietta, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Michael Higgins	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Fred Holcomb	Kentucky	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Martin Johnson	Kentucky	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Elmer B. Johnson	So. Amherst, Ohio	April 22, 1918	Died of disease
John Kobinski		July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
C. J. Kostenbader	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1918	Argonne Forest
Millard M. Moor	Sandusky, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Enzley J. Metheny	Newark, Ohio	Sept. 14, 1918	Died of disease
Earl H. Payne	Hartford, Conn.	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Lewis Pickens	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Isadore Pop	Newark, Ohio	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Samuel Price	New York City	July 15, 1918	In Champagne
Charles Prindle	Elyria, Ohio	July 15, 1918	In Champagne

Honor Roll

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>
Toma Repede.....	Newark, Ohio.....	Feb. 12, 1918	Died of disease
Arthur Sapp.....	Iowa.....	Dec. 7, 1918	Died of disease
Ralph Saunders.....	Kentucky.....	July 15, 1918	In Champagne
Herbert Seaggs.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Ernest F. Schaible.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
John D. Sharp.....	Groveport, Ohio.....	Aug. 1, 1918	Near Oureq River
Chauncey Schmidt.....	Muscatine, Iowa.....	Oct. 19, 1918	Sommerance
John E. Snodgrass.....	Blanchester, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
August Szlowenecz.....	.....	Sept. 13, 1918	Near Oureq River
Clarence Tennant.....	Virginia.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Antanas Waicekauskys.....	.....	Aug. 18, 1918	Near Oureq River

"C" COMPANY

First Lieutenant James A. Mosley	Glen Ridge, N. J.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
<i>Corporals—</i>			
Earl E. Crabbe.....	London, Ohio.....	July 15, 1918	In Champagne
Charlie C. Cryder.....	London, Ohio.....	Sept. 12, 1918	In Saint Mihiel
Huston Stone.....	London, Ohio.....	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Fred W. Thiel.....	Middleton, Ohio.....	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
<i>Privates—</i>			
Gerald Dillion.....	West Jefferson, Ohio.....	July 30, 1918	Near Oureq River
Walter Dillion.....	London, Ohio.....	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Floyd Dixon.....	West Jefferson, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Enoch Haddix.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Walter Halfhill.....	London, Ohio.....	Jan. 2, 1918	Died of disease
Homer D. Hawkins.....	.....	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Paul Hume.....	London, Ohio.....	June 6, 1918	In Lorraine
Mitchell Kaufman.....	New York City.....	Sept. 12, 1918	In Saint Mihiel
Lawrence Mulvey.....	Arkansas.....	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Homer O'Nail.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	June 8, 1918	Died of disease
Jacob Pisk.....	New York City.....	Sept. 12, 1918	In Saint Mihiel
John Rikards.....	London, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Jacob Rothbaum.....	New York City.....	Sept. 12, 1918	In Saint Mihiel
George Rutledge.....	Athens, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Dewey Thompson.....	London, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Jacob Triplett.....	Tennessee.....	July 15, 1918	In Champagne
Dillon Watterson.....	Kalida, Ohio.....	July 15, 1918	In Champagne

"D" COMPANY

<i>Sergeants—</i>			
Howard F. Spires.....	Kyger, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
<i>Corporals—</i>			
Leonard Bardshaw.....	Marion, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1918	
Abraham Evans.....	Urbana, Ohio.....	July 29, 1918	Near Oureq River
Robert Grunden.....	Ohio City, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1918	
<i>Privates—</i>			
Harry J. Baker.....	Edgewood, Pa.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Dyer J. Bird.....	Broadway, Ohio.....	Mar. 1, 1918	Blemery
Keith C. Cretors.....	St. Paris, Ohio.....	June 6, 1918	Ancerviller
Stanley J. Griffiths.....	Hillsboro, Ohio.....	Sept. 30, 1918	
George W. Heborn.....	Fergus Falls, Minn.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Peter Kemp.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1918	
Charles L. Landon.....	Marion, Ohio.....	July 15, 1918	In Champagne
David Paskoff.....	.....	Sept. 30, 1918	
Clarence Phillippi.....	Marion, Ohio.....	June 6, 1918	Ancerviller
John Rader.....	Hillsboro, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River
Theodore Will.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	June 6, 1918	Ancerviller
Joseph Williams.....	Leetonia, Ohio.....	July 28, 1918	Near Oureq River

(Concluded from page 23)

in a swift, hoarse crescendo as Colonel Benson W. Hough, "Big Ben," appeared under the green rainbow of the Broad Street trees. He was mounted on "Parade," a Blue Ribbon horse. From the throats of parents and friends surged a mighty tribute to this man, who commanded their boys with the strength of a leader, and cared for them with the love of a father. Back of him stretched a dense bristling forest of bayonets, steel-gray and khaki. The battalions marched in inverted order, that is, the Third Battalion first, because of its ranking major. The First Battalion, led by Major James A. Samson, of Delaware, came next, and then followed the Second Battalion, led by Major John Geran. The entire regiment swept down Broad Street in platoon formation until passing the reviewing stand. Then it broke into squad formation and rounded Memorial Arch. The Regimental

Band led them. Then they passed the reviewing stand a second time in a column of squads. After the last man had passed, and the parade turned into the State House grounds, the crowd streamed in a black mass across Broad Street, and all became confusion where a moment before had been ordered ranks. The men were then excused to go to their homes over Sunday.

Monday morning the regiment reassembled and made its "Last Hike" to the train that was to carry them to Camp Sherman, the point of demobilization. There the final details of the necessary paper work were mastered and by Saturday night, May 17, 1919, the entire regiment had been mustered out and the men were civilians and on the way home.

"The greatest fighting unit in the world is now a memory," commented Colonel Hough as the last of the doughboys pulled out of camp.

STATION LIST OF BATTALION SINCE ARRIVAL IN A. E. F.

St. Nazaire	Nov. 2, 1917	Nov. 7, 1917	Tranqueville	Sept. 5, 1918	Sept. 5, 1918
Oey	Nov. 9, 1917	Dec. 12, 1917	Barizey au Plain	Sept. 6, 1918	Sept. 6, 1918
Morley	Dec. 12, 1917	Dec. 13, 1917	Saulxures les Vannes	Sept. 6, 1918	Sept. 7, 1918
Harneville	Dec. 13, 1917	Dec. 14, 1917	Columbier Farms	Sept. 8, 1918	Sept. 8, 1918
Trampot	Dec. 14, 1917	Dec. 26, 1917	Boueq	Sept. 9, 1918	Sept. 10, 1918
Andelot	Dec. 26, 1917	Dec. 27, 1917	Mandres	Sept. 10, 1918	Sept. 11, 1918
Esneuxvaux	Dec. 27, 1917	Dec. 28, 1917	La Marche	Sept. 12, 1918	Sept. 13, 1918
Nogent	Dec. 28, 1917	Dec. 29, 1917	St. Benoit	Sept. 13, 1918	Sept. 17, 1918
Humes	Dec. 29, 1917	Dec. 30, 1917	Nonsard	Sept. 17, 1918	Sept. 27, 1918
Noidant	Dec. 30, 1917	Jan. 22, 1918	St. Benoit	Sept. 27, 1918	Sept. 30, 1918
Perrogney	Jan. 22, 1918	Feb. 16, 1918	Nonsard	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 1, 1918
Domjevin	Feb. 17, 1918	Feb. 22, 1918	Neuville en Verdinois	Oct. 2, 1918	Oct. 4, 1918
Blemery	Feb. 22, 1918	Mar. 2, 1918	Jubeccourt	Oct. 4, 1918	Oct. 5, 1918
Domjevin	Mar. 2, 1918	Mar. 3, 1918	Montfaucon Bois	Oct. 6, 1918	Oct. 10, 1918
Moyen	Mar. 3, 1918	Mar. 12, 1918	Exermont	Oct. 11, 1918	Oct. 14, 1918
Domjevin	Mar. 12, 1918	Mar. 21, 1918	Sommerance	Oct. 14, 1918	Oct. 23, 1918
Moyen	Mar. 21, 1918	Mar. 22, 1918	Hill 242	Oct. 23, 1918	Oct. 30, 1918
Damas Aux Bois	Mar. 22, 1918	Mar. 29, 1918	Charpentry	Oct. 30, 1918	Nov. 3, 1918
Doncieres	Mar. 29, 1918	Mar. 30, 1918	Verpel	Nov. 3, 1918	Nov. 4, 1918
Montigny	Mar. 30, 1918	Mar. 31, 1918	Brielles	Nov. 4, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918
Ancerville	Mar. 31, 1918	April 10, 1918	Tannay	Nov. 5, 1918	Nov. 6, 1918
Merviller	April 10, 1918	April 17, 1918	Chemery	Nov. 6, 1918	Nov. 8, 1918
Vaxainville	April 17, 1918	April 20, 1918	La Neuville	Nov. 8, 1918	Nov. 9, 1918
Montigny	April 20, 1918	April 24, 1918	La Petite Armoises	Nov. 9, 1918	Nov. 10, 1918
Baccarat	April 24, 1918	May 13, 1918	Sommauthe	Nov. 10, 1918	Nov. 11, 1918
Migneville	May 13, 1918	May 20, 1918	Beffu	Nov. 11, 1918	Nov. 13, 1918
Vaxainville	May 20, 1918	May 29, 1918	St. Georges	Nov. 13, 1918	Nov. 16, 1918
Montigny	May 29, 1918	June 3, 1918	Clery-le-Grande	Nov. 16, 1918	Nov. 17, 1918
Ancerville	June 3, 1918	June 9, 1918	Stenay	Nov. 17, 1918	Nov. 20, 1918
Vaxainville	June 9, 1918	June 18, 1918	Thonnele	Nov. 20, 1918	Nov. 21, 1918
Domptail	June 19, 1918	June 19, 1918	Bellefontaine (Bel.)	Nov. 21, 1918	Nov. 22, 1918
Rehaincourt	June 20, 1918	June 22, 1918	Fouches	Nov. 22, 1918	Nov. 23, 1918
Vesignuel	June 23, 1918	June 28, 1918	Ripweiler (Lux.)	Nov. 23, 1918	Dec. 1, 1918
St. Hilaire	June 29, 1918	July 3, 1918	Reckingen	Dec. 1, 1918	Dec. 2, 1918
Camp de la Lyre	July 4, 1918	July 4, 1918	Christnach	Dec. 2, 1918	Dec. 3, 1918
Suippes	July 5, 1918	July 19, 1918	Ferschweiler (Ger.)	Dec. 3, 1918	Dec. 5, 1918
Cuperly	July 19, 1918	July 22, 1918	Biersdorf	Dec. 5, 1918	Dec. 6, 1918
Nanteuil	July 23, 1918	July 25, 1918	Schoneeken	Dec. 6, 1918	Dec. 7, 1918
Epieds	July 25, 1918	July 27, 1918	Niderbettinger	Dec. 7, 1918	Dec. 8, 1918
Villers-sur-Fere	July 27, 1918	July 28, 1918	Dollendorf	Dec. 8, 1918	Dec. 9, 1918
Seringes	July 28, 1918	Aug. 1, 1918	Schuld	Dec. 9, 1918	Dec. 14, 1918
Villers-sur-Fere	Aug. 2, 1918	Aug. 2, 1918	Mayschoss	Dec. 14, 1918	Dec. 15, 1918
Beauvarden	Aug. 3, 1918	Aug. 11, 1918	Unkelbach	Dec. 15, 1918	Jan. 11, 1919
Chateau Thierry	Aug. 11, 1918	Aug. 12, 1918	Rolandsworth	Jan. 11, 1919	April 6, 1919
Coupru	Aug. 12, 1918	Aug. 13, 1918	Brest (France)	April 9, 1919	April 15, 1919
Charly-sur-Marne	Aug. 13, 1918	Aug. 18, 1918	Camp Merrit (N.J.)	April 25, 1919	May 9, 1919
Outremecourt	Aug. 19, 1918	Aug. 28, 1918	Columbus (Ohio)	May 10, 1919	May 12, 1919
Beaufremont	Aug. 29, 1918	Aug. 29, 1918	Camp Sherman (Ohio)	May 12, 1919	May 17, 1919
Balleville	Aug. 30, 1918	Sept. 4, 1918			

SECTION II

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

Officers; Intelligence Section; Liaison Group; Office Force and Mounted Orderlies

OFFICERS

Major James A. Samson, Battalion Commander
Major John C. Volka, Asst. Battalion Commander
Captain Robert S. Postle, Medical Corps
First Lieutenant John Early, Battalion Adjutant
First Lieutenant Alison Reppy, Intelligence Officer
First Lieutenant Robert Blaine, Liaison Officer
Father George Carpentier (First Lieutenant)
Marcus E. Lindsey, Y. M. C. A. Secretary

Sergeant-Major—

George M. Ward Columbus, Ohio

Sergeants—

William Kerns Cincinnati, Ohio
Charles R. Cooley Oberlin, Ohio
Frank Nichols London, Ohio
William Swabey Columbus, Ohio

Corporals—

Fred Miller Marion, Ohio
Fred Weibel Columbus, Ohio
Acle Cencebaugh Montezuma, Ohio
George W. Lynch Birmingham, N. J.
Archie Hildebrand Springfield, Ohio
Ralph Claytor Cardington, Ohio
Herbert Markey Dayton, Ohio
Ronald Rigby Columbus, Ohio
Charles Stevens London, Ohio
Ellsworth Merriner Canton, Ohio

Privates—

James Long Pleasant Hill, Ohio
Joe Long Ludlow, Ky.
James Tanner Cincinnati, Ohio
Marion Lesniowski Youngstown, Ohio
William Jeruzalski Syracuse, N. Y.
Charles Taylor Cumberland, Md.
Albert Craft Antwerp, Ohio
Dwight Berry Marion, Ohio
Ulysses Chafpin London, Ohio
Martin Randolph London, Ohio
Harris N. Little Carnesville, Ga.
Henry Craig Everett, Wash.

James Allison Lewistown, Mo.
Albert Roesch North Wales, Penna.
Frank Broomhall Cincinnati, Ohio
Isaac Weinstein Montgomery, Ala.
Jonas Suppinger Osgood, Ohio
Joseph Shardow Piqua, Ohio
Chauncey Smith (Killed in
action at Sommerance) Des Moines, Ohio
Rudolph Cullen Cincinnati, Ohio
William Tweed Columbus, Ohio
Edward Witt Columbus, Ohio
Obediah Blackman Old Dock, No. Carolina
Charles Patters Springfield, Ohio
George Smith Findlay, Ohio
Henry Lowrey Lancaster, Ohio
Walter Delaney Cincinnati, Ohio
Rodger Clay Lima, Ohio
Henry Wellbaum Piqua, Ohio
Amos Briggs London, Ohio
Edgar Ebner Lima, Ohio
Paul Humes London, Ohio
Anthony Kappral Scranton, Penna.
Mark King Smith Station, Ala.
Burgiss Anthony Marion, Ohio
Ray Nice Marion, Ohio
Samuel Whitlatch Marion, Ohio
Harvey Hinely Marion, Ohio
Arthur Hummel Kenton, Ohio
Charles Decouvey Akron, Ohio
Clyde Henniger Akron, Ohio
Allen Cooper Hillsboro, Ohio



MAJOR JAMES ALBERT SAMSON

Commanding Officer

Delaware, Ohio



MAJOR "JIM," the Pride of Delaware County, first saw the light of day at Mount Victory, on February 3rd, 1882, some thirty-seven years ago. At this age most men are old, but the Major is still young, both in action and in spirit, as the young bucks he led so gallantly can amply testify. His early education was received in the Public and High Schools of Delaware, Ohio, a town which has been placed on the map by the glory of his achievements.

After leaving High School he signed up for strong courses in the University of Experience and became a true soldier of fortune. He served in the Mexican campaign from June 17, 1916 to March 3, 1917, and had not been home from the border long when he was called to Camp Perry to help organize that famous fighting regiment, the 166th Infantry. From Camp Perry he went to Camp Mills on September 9th, 1917, with the 166th Infantry, which was to merge its fame and fortunes with the fame and fortunes of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. At this time he was Captain of Company K. He set sail for France on October 31st, 1917, and soon found himself established at Meligny-le-Grand. From there he marched with his outfit for nine cold, stormy days, until Perrogney was reached,—the place designated as a training area. There Captain "Jim," who was now commanding Company A of the First Battalion, remained until the Rainbow Division first entered the trenches on February 22nd, 1918. It was his good fortune to lead the first company of the now famous 42nd (Rainbow) Division into the trenches. There, in Lorraine, in Champagne, and on the Marne, he discharged his

duties with such signal success that he was lifted to the rank of major and assigned to the command of the First Battalion at Charly-sur-Marne, August 17th, 1918. In Saint Mihiel he ably led his battalion, only pausing now and then to exclaim: "Blaine, where's Company D?" or "Reppy, where in the hell are those shells landing?" In the last days before Sedan Major "Jim's" battalion added to the immortal glory of the Rainbow by annexing the Bois de Mont Dieu and the towns of Chemery, Chéhery, and Cheveuges, and making a total advance of fourteen kilometers.

Major Samson has always looked after the interests of his men and officers, who believe him to be the best field leader among the majors of the 166th Infantry.

But his strongest qualities as a soldier consist in efficient administration, in mastery of details, in sound judgment, and in his ability to preserve harmony and create a spirit of unity.

Great as a soldier, Major "Jim" is surpassingly great as a man. He is distinctly human. When coming in off a long march he can always be seen at the head of his battalion, and as he approaches the Billeting Officer a broad Samsonian grin lights up his face, he leans over from his horse and says: "How are we fixed?" In his worst days he always carries a story concealed just beneath the surface of his skin. He believes in having a good time and in having others have a good time. How often have we heard him say: "Well, I am an old man, but if I was a young buck like Early, Blaine or DeLacy, I would get out and see the country, pass or no pass, M. P's. or no M. P's." Truth to tell, James Samson the Major and the Man, is sworn by by every officer and man in the First Battalion, 166th Infantry.



MAJOR JOHN CHRISTIAN VOLKA

Assistant Battalion Commander

122 West Street, London, Ohio



THE scene is in the First Battalion dugout in Sommerance. A map of the surrounding country lies upon the table. Orders are that St. Georges must be taken at any cost. First Lieutenant John Early, Battalion Adjutant; First Lieutenant Alison Reppy, Intelligence Officer; First Lieutenant Robert Blaine, Liaison Officer; Captain John Volka, Acting Major, and the four company commanders, are the characters in the drama. Stretching his long fingers forward to a point on the map, Captain Volka says: "Wel-l-l, now-w-w, I think that it would be a good idea to send a company to outflank St. Georges on the left, but-t-t, then again, I don't know. You see this company might be enfiladed by machine guns on their exposed flank. Wel-a-a, Captain Baker, I-I-I think you had better look over the situation and give me a report."

The above incident, true in spirit, if not in detail, is striking in that it reveals two sides of Captain Volka's character at the same time. It shows that gentleman's indisposition to act hurriedly, and also shows how painstaking and careful he is in all that he does. He is deliberate, sure, and conscientious, and when he places the stamp of his approval upon any work, you may be sure that it is as it should be. He is a veritable master of details, which fact more than makes up for any hesitation in acting. And then it must not be forgotten that "John" came out of Headquarters Company into command of the First Battalion at a time when that battalion was holding the most strategic point on the Western front. Everything considered, it must be granted by all that he handled a difficult and delicate situation well. Hats off to Captain "John."

The subject of the above discourse was born in London, Ohio, on August 14th, 1878. After leaving school he entered the grocery business. He was

called away temporarily by the Spanish-American War, joining Company E of the Third Ohio Volunteers, and from then on he has practically been in continuous military service. In the course of his service he served five years with Company L of the 4th Ohio, the last two years as a second lieutenant. He recruited, organized and trained Company C of the 4th Ohio National Guard. This unit was called into service on June 19th, 1916, and remained on the Mexican Border until the spring of 1917. On returning from the border Captain Volka was made Commission Clerk in the Adjutant General's office of Ohio. He remained at this post until August 13th, 1917, when he went to Camp Perry with the 166th Infantry, again in command of Company C. But when the regiment sailed for France on October 19th, 1917, Captain "John," because of his special ability as an organizer, was placed in command of Headquarters Company, a company which requires a versatile and experienced commander. This company contains all the auxiliary sections,—the one-pounders, the Stoke mortars, the Pioneers, the mounted orderlies, the band, and, most important of all, the Signal Section, upon which entirely depends the liaison of the regiment in time of battle.

Captain Volka succeeded in developing each one of these sections,—practically a company to itself,—to a very high degree of efficiency, so that their proper functioning in battle had much to do with the success of the regiment. Captain Volka remained in command of Headquarters Company until the Argonne, when he was temporarily placed in charge of the First Battalion in the absence of Major Samson. He returned to his old company after the Argonne, but during the occupation on the Rhine was assigned to the First Battalion as Assistant Battalion Commander and promoted to the rank of Major. Later he was chosen to be Brigade Adjutant and returned to the States with General Caldwell in this capacity.



CAPTAIN ROBERT SWINTON POSTLE

Columbus, Ohio



DOC, though he is noisy and obstreperous at times, is a great, big, overgrown, good natured, harmless boy. Like all other doctors, he dispenses Reveille Pills with reckless abandon. But he is more than a doctor; he is a musician. He, like Rankin, manufactures beautiful strains of melody on his ukulele, and in between pieces he dreams of the days that are to come.

But there is one mystery in "Doc's" life which remains unsolved. Late one evening he retired to bed in a hotel in the little German town of Maychoss. When he woke up next morning and started to leave the room, he found that the door was locked. "Doc" whistled two or three times and then whispered: "Hey! any of you fellows out there?" No answer. Again "Doc" whistled and added to his whistle a gentle knock on the door, and then said: "Hey! are any of you fellows up yet?" Still no answer. (Had "Doc" been able to see behind the scenes he would have seen American officers dressing as they hurriedly and quietly made their way down the stairs.) But to resume the story, "Doc's" knocks on the door became less gentle, and rumor has it that shortly he burst into a song of profanity. Soon the proprietor of the hotel appeared outside the door and then ensued a conversation that has no equal in all the annals of man. "Doc," it must be remembered,

could not speak a word of German. The old German was unable to find a key, so the next scene consists of "Doc" descending from his room by way of a ladder which had been placed at his window. The whole incident is to be deplored, for it left "Doc" in a bad frame of mind all day, not to mention losing out on breakfast. The perpetrator of this dastardly deed has never been discovered and his identity will doubtless remain one of the permanent mysteries of the World War.

The victim of the above mystery was born in West Jefferson, Ohio, April 26, 1893. He attended the Columbus Public and High Schools and also Ohio State University. Later he took a professional course in the Cincinnati Electic Medical College, after which he took up the practice of medicine in Columbus, where he succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. On the outbreak of the war, Doctor Postle offered his services to the Government in his professional capacity, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the United States Medical Corps. He was immediately assigned to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, and on October 31st, 1917, found himself on the way to France. In Lorraine he served with the First Battalion, but was then detached to serve with the 165th Ambulance Section. He served the remainder of the war with that unit, passing thru Champagne, Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and the Argonne, rejoining the First Battalion on November 25th, 1918. He was promoted to a Captain on August 5th, 1918.





FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN EARLY

Battalion Adjutant

Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts



JULY 22nd, 1896, is said to have been a hot day in Massachusetts.

As to the truth of this assertion we have the personal testimony of First Lieutenant "Jack" Early, who, on this particular day, claims to have been born in Newton Lower Falls, on the Charles River, famous both in history and in fiction. If environment has anything to do with the development of man, it is not surprising that "Jack," who began life under such favorable atmospheric and geograph-

ical conditions, should rise to a position of prominence in this, his country's hour of trial.

Be that as it may, "Jack" received his early training in the Public and High Schools of Wellesley, after which he boldly entered into the world of business. It is rumored that he acquired his inimitable quality of accommodation as a grocery clerk, but this job he soon abandoned in favor of a more lucrative position as messenger boy, pay six dollars per week. His bright smile and accommodating attitude won him friends and soon we find him doing business in the order room of a brokerage firm, where he transmitted orders to buy and sell stock. While in this position it is said "Jack" made much money, but lost more. However, it is to his credit that he never allowed the results, good or bad, to mar his cheerful disposition.

"Jack" always evinced a keen interest in public affairs, so it is not surprising that we find him studying the art of soldiering at Plattsburg as early as 1916. There with his usual plausibility he convinced himself that he would make an ideal soldier. Accordingly, when war loomed on the horizon he was among the first to volunteer, and May 12th, 1917, found him at Plattsburg again. The same qualities which brought him success in business brought him success in the Officers' Training Camp, at the conclusion of which he was commissioned a

Second Lieutenant. From Plattsburg "Jack" was shipped to Camp Devens, and from there on September 5th, 1917, to Camp Mills to join the Rainbow Division, then in process of formation. He was temporarily attached to the 165th Infantry, but after watching all the regiments come into camp, decided to cast his lot with the 166th Infantry. After Colonel Hough had looked him over he was assigned to Company L of the Third Battalion. He served with Company L in Lorraine, in Champagne, and at Chateau Thierry. In Champagne on July 15th "Jack's" platoon bore the brunt of the German attack against his company and battalion. For his gallantry on this occasion he was recommended for the Legion of Honor. Many times in the war it has been reported that German soldiers disguised in French uniforms have approached our lines, but it remained for him to verify these stories by personal experience in the Champagne. Germans dressed in French uniforms tried to gain entrance into "Jack's" front line defenses, but the ruse failed because his suspicions were aroused by their refusal to talk or to surrender their arms, so he ordered his men to fire upon them. What happened then would best remain unprinted.

On August 24th, 1918, "Jack" was assigned to the First Battalion as Battalion Adjutant. He came wearing an English garrison cap, but despite that handicap soon won the friendship and support of all the officers. In Saint Mihiel, in the Argonne, and before Sedan, he discharged his duties with marked efficiency, so much so that he is now regarded as the best Battalion Adjutant in the regiment. He was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy on September 3rd, 1918.

"Jack's" greatest quality is his ability to make any action he may want to take seem plausible. When occasion arises, he will argue that black is white, and if you do not watch your step he will convince you that it is.



FIRST LIEUTENANT ALISON REPPY

Intelligence Officer

Hillsboro, Missouri



HE'S short, red-haired and husky (some might even call him fat); he's cheery, good-natured and talkative (some might even call him too talkative, especially when conversing on the Regular Army); he's clever, keen and critical (some might even call him cynical); he's gracious, gentlemanly and likes a good time (though some might think him penurious). Certainly he possesses all the attributes quite fully; and, possibly, all the failures,—quite a little.

"Baby" Alison was born on the eleventh of the merry month of May, in '93, in the little Missouri town of Hillsboro. The boy "Red" was graduated from the Public Schools of Hillsboro; the young man, "Rep," from the De Soto High and from the Missouri State Normal School; emerging, in 1916, a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Missouri. His school days must have been very full. He played on the Varsity basketball, football and baseball teams. He represented the Cape Girardeau State Normal School and the University of Missouri in public speaking and debating in six state and three interstate contests. From Atchison, Kansas, where he was Athletic Coach in the High School, "Rep" went to Fort Riley on May 11, 1917. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and on the 12th of September we find him in Le Havre—"booked for the grand adventure, pledged to the real romance." After a course in the Infantry School at La Vallbonne, "Rep" reached the Rainbow Division December 4, 1917, and was assigned to Company C. On November 9, 1918, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant.

On the Staff of the First Battalion he has been Gas Officer, Intelligence Officer,—in which position he conducted many successful patrols,—and, very lately, Acting Adjutant, all but Battalion Commander, and I doubt not at all, had the war lasted, but that one day a couple of fluttering Oak

Leaves would have lighted on his husky shoulders.

Speaking of his "huskiness" suggests that hot July day in Champagne when he helped unload an ammunition wagon, with balloons hanging almost over the front line. Undoubtedly the Boche observer admired "Rep" too much to smash him up, and may even have secretly wished him a D. S. C., which G. H. Q., according to the prevailing custom, secretly set aside.

Just prior to the signing of the Armistice, before Sedan, "Rep," "Speaking for America," delivered himself of a classic. It was extemporaneous, and in reply to a toast given by Colonel Deville, 252nd French Infantry, who referred to our early debt to France. Here it is: "We realize our debt to France, which was incurred when Lafayette came to America to help us win our independence. We are especially glad of the opportunity to repay this obligation in some small measure. We have mingled our blood with that of the heroic sons of France; we hope that such mingling will serve to create a spirit of unity, of brotherhood and of love between the American and French peoples that shall last until the stars shall cease to twinkle,—until the sun shall cease to shine. We regard the French Army as the teacher of the American Army, and we will be proud, indeed, if, when we have returned home, the French Army and the French people think that we have performed our task well. We consider the French Army as the best in the world; we know that within the period of one century it has three times fought for Liberty, and we know that in the future as in the past it will ever be found fighting for the cause of Justice and Humanity. For these reasons it gives me much pleasure to propose a toast to France, the country which has so often fought to make men free."

We all know, in the 166th, that some day "Rep" and his chuckle will leave for Missouri, but we all know just as surely that we will again hear of him—"Speaking for America."

By Lt. John Early, Adjt. 1st Bt. 166th Inf.



FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT McBRIDE BLAINE

Liaison Officer

2618 Albany Street, Houston, Texas



BOBBOY, Platoon Leader, Gas and Liaison Officer, was born in Taylor, Texas, March 12th, 1894, but early in his life, for some unknown reason, moved to Houston, where we find him attending Houston High School. He is next heard of in Texas University, where he won fame for himself and for his school thru his athletic prowess. For three years "Bobby" was an idol of the university on the football gridiron, on the basketball court and in the swimming pool. But his activities were not only athletic; they extended to the social realm. We know that he was a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the South. While we were not personally acquainted with "Bobby" in his university days, we have heard that then, as now, his winsome smile made him a favorite with the ladies, and that no party was complete without his presence.

But, unfortunately, "Bobby's" university days were cut suddenly short by the entrance of the United States in the World War in April, 1917. "Bobby" was one of that great number of crusaders, of master spirits, that answered the call immediately, and May 8, 1917, found him in the Officers Training Camp at Camp Funston, Leon Springs, Texas. Three short, vigorous, intensive months of training transformed "Bobby" the boy into "Bobby" the man, and on August 15th, 1917, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. On September 12th he, with many other young officers selected because of peculiar aptitude for further training, set sail for

France. The mission of these men was to show the world that America could fight. On reaching France, "Bobby" attended first a General Infantry School, and second a Specialty School, at La Valbonne, Ain, France. There he made a high standing, as a result of which he was selected with a picked group of men sent to instruct the famous 42nd (Rainbow) Division. The days of instruction ended, "Bobby" remained with the division and has seen service in Lorraine, Champagne, on the Marne, at Saint Mihiel, and in the Argonne.

"Bobby" the soldier is always brave, steady and efficient. There are times when "he is late," but as "Bobby" always says in reply to criticisms of this quality, "I always get there." Painstaking, conscientious, reliable, that is "Bobby" all over. As a Gas Officer he was a complete failure; as a Liaison Officer he was and is a success. In battle when shot and shell were flying, "Bobby" kept the Pride of Delaware County, Major James A. Samson, advised of his battalion's whereabouts at all times, with so much efficiency that he was recommended for the D. S. C. and promoted to a First Lieutenant. But, if possible, "Bobby" is greater in peace liaison work. Painfully blunt at times, at other times he is smooth and suave, getting what he wants with ease and facility. If there is something good to eat to be bought, if there is athletic equipment to secure, if a pass is wanted, "Bobby" becomes a veritable diplomat, exercising his Southern manners and Southern drawl and at the same time decorating each with that most persuasive and mischievous of smiles. Serious in business, reckless in pleasure, unselfish in extravagance, loyal unto death,—that is "Bobby."



FATHER GEORGE CARPENTIER

(*First Lieutenant*)

Aquinas College, 557 Mount Vernon Ave., Columbus, Ohio



IN the First Battalion we have always thought of Father Carpentier as "ours"—and so it has been in the Second and Third Battalions of the Regiment, so even in the 165th, the 167th, the 149th and the 117th. Universally loved and known, he seemed ever to be about at the times and places in which the inspiring example of devotion and courage were such a boon to his fellows.

Father Carpentier was born in Rennes, France, March 28th, 1887, the son of G. J. N. Carpentier, a Captain of Artillery in the French Army, now an Ordnance Engineer for the United States Navy and recognized as one of the first artillery authorities of our country. A short time ago after his birth he came with his father to the States, attending boarding school at Quebec, Canada, thence to St. Charles College in Baltimore, receiving later the Degree of Master of Arts from the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., pursuing further theological studies at the Dominican House of Studies in that city. The remaining four years, prior to entering the service, of Father Carpentier's uneventful (as he has it) career were spent in the teaching of mathematics at Aquinas College, Columbus, Ohio; the while Assistant Priest at St. Francis' Parish in that city.

On the 15th of January, 1918, Father Carpentier was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Chaplain's Corps and sent to the Chaplain School at Fortress Munroe, subsequently to the Infantry Replacement Division in France, and finally to the 42nd Division in May, 1918. His assignment was to the 117th Sanitary Train, though his work was, in addition, with three regiments of Infantry and one of Artillery, having no priests. Father Carpentier participated in every Major Operation of the Division, in the Aisne-Marne defensive and

offensive with the 167th Infantry, in the St. Mihiel offensive with the 165th Infantry and in both phases of the Meuse-Argonne offensive with our battalion and regiment.

From the 167th Infantry Father Carpentier received the following citations: "Chaplain Carpentier, during engagement of this organization north of Chateau-Thierry, where an enormous amount of artillery and machine guns were massed by the enemy in an endeavor to stop the advance of American troops, at great danger to himself, searched for and found many wounded American soldiers. By his unselfish devotion to duty and disregard for dangers and hardships he not only set an inspiring example to the men but saved the lives of many American soldiers. Under terrific artillery and machine gun fire he worked his way along our front lines, in addition to dressing wounded men and locating our own and the enemy's lines, he later crossed shell-swept ground conveying important information to the battalion commander."

Best of all, on the 4th of June, 1919, he received the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation: "Chaplain George Carpentier is awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Cheveuges, France, November 7, 1918. Volunteering for the service, he accompanied a patrol as interpreter, and later, when our troops encountered stubborn resistance and sustained heavy casualties, he established a dressing station and under heavy shell-fire administered to the wounded and dying, continuing this service after he himself had been twice wounded."

To the many who were privileged to close association with Father Carpentier, through the time that tried men's souls, will always remain happy recollections of counsel and help; and when our minds revert to scenes and incidents we cannot—and would not—forget, the memory of him will always be an inspiration.



MARCUS EVERETT LINDSAY

Y. M. C. A. Secretary

Pocatello, Idaho



MR. LINDSAY, coming to us near the close of the struggle at Chateau Thierry, found that the officers and men had but little faith in the institution which he came to represent.

Mr. Lindsay saw the condition and, offered no excuses, either for himself or the organization for which he stood. Instead, he quietly went to work. He circulated among the men, giving them advice, writing letters for them, securing tobacco, candy, chocolate and jam, whenever it was at all possible—and, what was of much greater importance from the standpoint of moral effect, he lived the same life as the men. When they marched, he marched with them; when they slept on the wet ground, he slept by their sides; when they dug in, he dug in with them—in short, what was good enough for them was good enough for him. What it was humanly possible to do he did, what supplies were available he got, but his was not the blame if the Y. M. C. A. system of transportation and distribution fell down at the crucial moment. And, history will show that the source of the feeling of antagonism which the Y. M. C. A. engendered in all ranks was the product of over-advertising. A man who blows his own trumpet is never popular. Had the Y. M. C. A. done the same work it has done, or one-third as much, and said nothing about it, it would today be a popular institution in the Army. For in the rear, in some instances on the front, it has done excellent work,—work which, minus exaggeration and over-advertising, the American soldier would readily have appreciated. But even in the face of these conditions, Mr. Lind-

say, by his untiring and unselfish effort, did much to redeem the name of the Y. M. C. A. in the First Battalion.

Marcus E. Lindsay was born August 17, 1884, at Bloomfield, Nebraska. He attended the Grammar and High Schools at Niobrara, Nebraska, graduating in May, 1902. He then became a student in the Bellevue College, located at Bellevue, Nebraska, receiving an A.B. Degree from that institution in June, 1907. Princeton Seminary then claimed him as a theological student until May, 1910, when he became the Pastor of Soda Springs and Montpelier Churches in Idaho. He remained for two years, leaving in April, 1912, when he became Pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, Boise, Idaho. There he served three years, and then took up work in the First Presbyterian Church at Pocatello, Idaho, where the war overtook him.

Tho beyond the age limit of a soldier, and burdened with a family, Mr. Lindsay was unable to resist the call to service and was unwilling to miss the opportunity for good which existed in the field of war. So, May 20, 1918, he enlisted in the Y. M. C. A. for overseas' work, reached France June 28th, and was immediately assigned to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. He joined the 166th Infantry at Chateau Thierry, and was permanently assigned to the First Battalion September 22, 1918.

There he has won a lasting place in the hearts of both the men and officers—a fact due to his unselfish devotion to duty, to his spirit of helpfulness toward the men, to his moral courage as shown by his continued presence with the men even under fire. His one failing is an extraordinary appetite for chicken—but a man with so many other good qualities may be excused for that weakness, especially when you take into consideration his past work as a preacher.



HISTORY OF BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

The Intelligence Section of the First Battalion was organized in February, 1918, by Second Lieutenant H. S. Maloney, while the battalion was located in the vicinity of Courcelles. It consisted of one sergeant, scout; two corporals, scouts; twelve privates, scouts; one sergeant, observer; ten privates, observers; two sergeants or corporals, snipers. These men were required to devote their entire attention to intelligence work and were trained as scouts, observers and snipers. The function of the section as a whole was to secure information of the enemy concerning such things as his movements, strength and position. The scout sought this end by carrying out patrols—mostly under cover of darkness. The observer organized an observation post on the highest available ground and, equipped with glasses and maps, saw every movement of the enemy, any change in his fortifications, and recorded the same. The snipers' work was of a destructive nature—to kill, to so worry the enemy that he would be unable to successfully carry on his work of observation.

Lieutenant Maloney was in charge of the section then in Lorraine, Champagne and Chateau Thierry, after which he returned to the United States. The section was then reorganized by First Lieutenant Alison Reppy, who remained in charge until the end of hostilities.

The Liaison Section was organized by First Lieutenant Robert Blaine in the same place and at the same time as the Intelligence Section. It consisted of four men from each company. They were

trained in the semaphore, lamp signalling,—in short, in every form of communication, their function being to keep the battalion commander in liaison with each company, with the regiment, and with troops which might be on either flank. It is well known that in battles all mechanical means of communication break down and then the liaison man becomes a runner, who must brave shot and shell to carry information and orders. Under Lieutenant Blaine's leadership the Liaison Section performed this task well, thus greatly adding to the efficiency of the battalion.

The Office Force consists of two men, Sergeant-Major George M. Ward, recently commissioned Second Lieutenant, and Corporal George W. Lynch. Their function is to receive and transmit orders, as prescribed by the battalion commander, to consolidate reports from the companies,—in short, to handle all clerical work in connection with Battalion Headquarters. The two men above mentioned have faithfully and efficiently carried out this work—a work no less essential than that of digging a trench or stabbing a German with a bayonet.

The Mounted Orderlies had the task of keeping up liaison with Regimental Headquarters. They carried morning reports, messages and orders, taking them to their destination much faster than they could be borne by the runner. In addition to these duties they cared for the horses of the Adjutant and Battalion Commander.



HISTORY OF MEDICAL DETACHMENT

The Medical Corps of the 166th Infantry was organized in Delaware, Ohio, under the command of Major Angus MacIvor, Marysville, Ohio, and first consisted of three officers and twenty-four privates. The unit was ordered with the regiment to Camp Perry, arriving there August 13, 1917. There, like other units, it was reorganized and enlarged. Some of the new men enlisted, but most of them came from other National Guard medical units. There was no further change in the personnel of the Regimental Corps until the First and Second Battalions sailed for France, when it became necessary for one officer and a part of the men to remain with the Third Battalion.

When the first contingents of the regiment reached France and took station in the Seventh Training Area, near Oey and Chennevieres, the Medical Corps was again divided, part going to the First and part to the Second Battalions. To the First Battalion came Captain Harry D. Jackson, Circleville, Ohio, Sergeant Newton D. Peters and nine privates. After the famous Winter Hike of 1917, which extended from December 12th to December 31st, and which brought us to the Fourth Training Area around Noidant and Courcelles, Captain Jackson was called to Regimental Headquarters, being replaced by Lieutenant Franklin D. Postle. When the regiment went into the trenches on February 22nd Captain Jackson was once more in command. When the battalion left the sector half of the personnel under the command of Lieutenant Postle was on duty with Companies A and B in Moyon, while the other half was under Sergeant Peters with Companies C and D in Vallois.

March 2, 1918, the battalion moved to the Baccarat Sector, served one hitch in the trenches, and then withdrew to Baccarat, where B and C Companies were quartered in the Hoxa Barracks, and A and the Machine Gun Companies were in Veney. There Lieutenant Postle was relieved by Lieutenant Russel H. Paden, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who remained until May 3rd, being in turn relieved by Lieutenant, now Captain, R. S. Postle, when the battalion went to the trenches the second time. While stationed in Migneville Lieutenant Postle was badly gassed while doctoring some gassed French Artillerymen and May 27th he went to the hospital. The Sanitary Detachment was then placed under the command of Captain L. D. James, who came from Base Hospital Number 31 on May 27, 1918.

While the battalion was in reserve in Vaxainville an epidemic of three-day fever broke out. Captain James displayed great initiative and ability in organizing a temporary hospital, in which he cared for the patients, who numbered about thirty.

On June 19, 1918, the battalion left Baccarat for the Champagne. While located at St. Hilare-au-Temple Captain James was ordered back to Base Hospital Number 31 on June 29th. Once more Captain Harry D. Jackson came to the front, and, assisted by Captain James Rowland from the 165th Ambulance Company, piloted the First Battalion thru the terrible days in Champagne. Captain Jackson returned to Regimental Headquarters later, leaving Captain Rowland in charge. He remained in command of the Medical Detachment thru the Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and the

Meuse-Argonne Offensives, being returned to his former unit, the 165th Ambulance Company, on November 26th. In Saint Mihiel he was assisted by First Lieutenant W. Jaracz.

The officers and men of the battalion regretted his loss very much, for he was a brave, efficient officer and a gentleman of the highest character.

Captain Rowland was relieved at Ripweiler, Luxembourg, November 25th, by Lieutenant R. S. Postle, who had been on duty with the 168th Ambulance Company. He remained in command until the battalion was mustered out.

The primary function of this unit is to look after the health of the battalion, but in battle its function changes, and it carries on first-aid work—a delicate and a dangerous task. The Medical Corps has performed its task well. In this opinion all concur. Of the work of the officers and men in this capacity too much in praise cannot be said. To us who know

the war from actual contact, the boys in the Medical Corps are as truly soldiers as those who carried the rifle.

The personnel of the Medical Corps remained practically unchanged after leaving the Baccarat Sector. It is as follows:

Sergeants—

Newton D. Peters Sandusky, Ohio
Edgar E. Prose Circleville, Ohio

Privates, 1st Class—

Harold H. McDevitt Mount Vernon Ohio

Privates—

John H. Monk Delaware, Ohio
Clesse M. Turner Denver, Colo.
Martin Walker Toledo, Ohio
James A. Woodruff Columbus, Ohio
James Rozzi New Castle, Penna.
George Dennis Cardington, Ohio
R. M. Brown Delaware, Ohio
H. S. Brown Delaware, Ohio
F. S. Reid Delaware, Ohio



RECORD OF WAGON TRAIN

The First Battalion Wagon Train was first organized as such when the regiment moved from the Fourth to the Seventh Training Area. From there on it became an important factor in the work of the battalion. Early in the game the drivers in the train showed magnificent spirit. In Lorraine they delivered both food and ammunition under shell fire. In Champagne the good work continued,—how the leader of the train, Corporal Ralph Grubbs, drove up and delivered ammunition at the dump under direct observation and in the midst of a bombardment is well remembered by members of the First Battalion. And what he did others have done in the subsequent campaigns—Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and in the Argonne. The men in the wagon train are always the first out in the morning and the last in at night. They meet up with many difficulties,—perhaps a wheel or the harness breaks, or the wagon gets stuck in the mud. And about all this work there is none of the thrill of the charge in battle,—it is a slow, steady grind. The First Battalion has been fortunate in having a good wagon train, the efficiency of which

has made it possible for the men to be fed under the most adverse conditions.

Members of First Battalion Wagon Train:

Corporals—

Ralph Grubbs Gahanna, Ohio

Wagoners—

Obed Cronover Mansfield, Ohio
Clyde Hixson Youngstown, Ohio
Edward Ruple Cleveland, Ohio
Earl Anderson Warren, Ohio
Thomas McCracken Marysville, Ohio
George Metzger Youngstown, Ohio
Robert Baxter Lima, Ohio
Everett Haughn Columbus, Ohio
Ray Jacobs Prospect, Ohio
Herbert O'Toole Zanesville, Ohio
William Grundtisch Upper Sandusky, Ohio
Charles Bingham Jeffersonville, Ind.
Forest Herron Zanesville, Ohio
Samuel Shaw Kenton, Ohio

Privates—

James Forth Zora, Mo.
Curtis Koeler Columbus, Ohio
Meyer Zorci Columbus, Ohio
Clovis Allison Zanesville, Ohio
Earnest Fontenot Welsh, Louisiana
Carl Betts Fostoria, Ohio

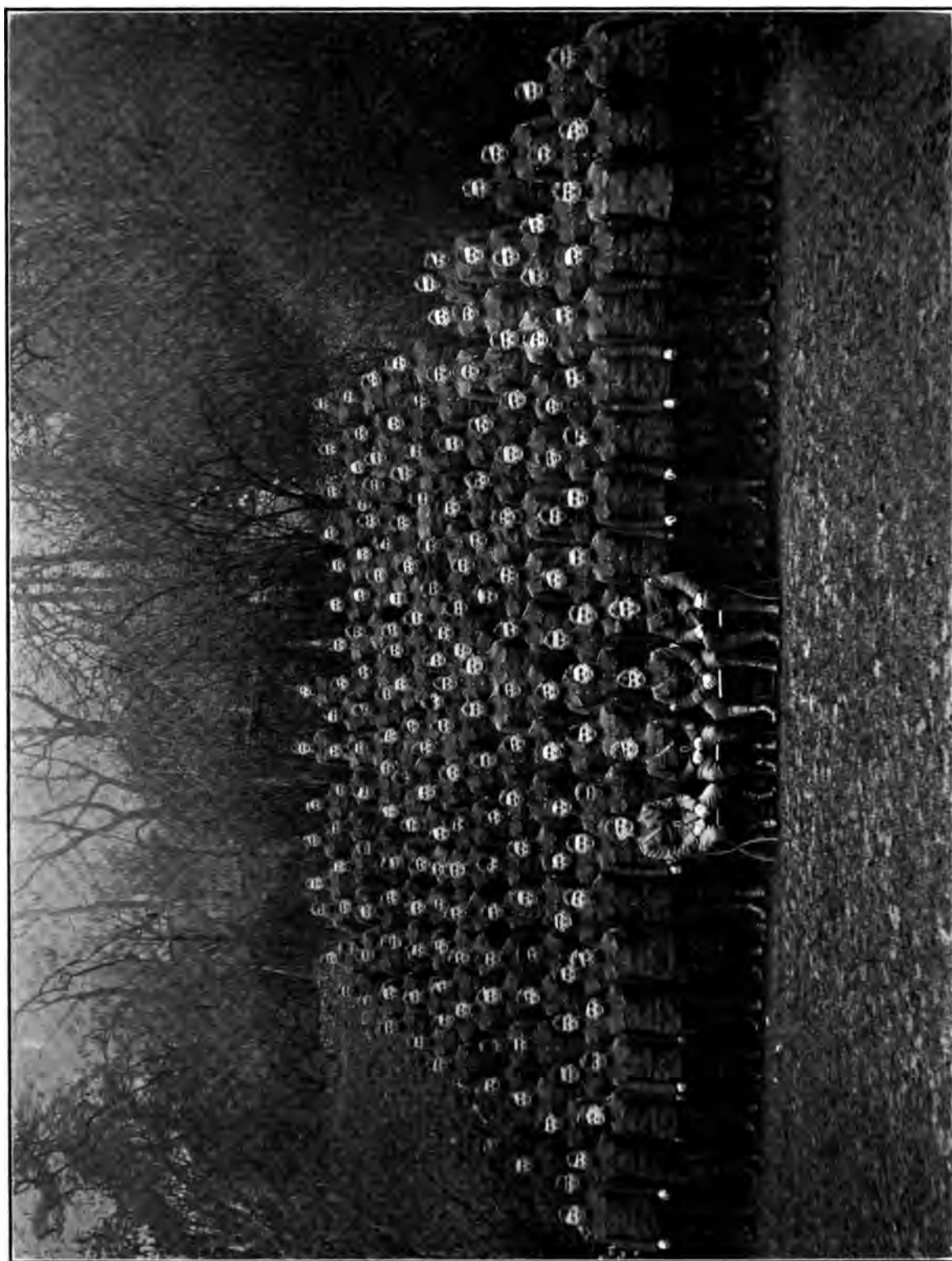
SECTION III

COMPANY "A"

Preliminary History

Company A, 4th Ohio Infantry, was first recruited and mustered into service in Cardington, Ohio, June 2nd, 1916, by Captain Virgil W. Peck. The company was ordered to the Mexican Border on June 19th, 1916. July 2nd it went from Cardington to Camp Willis, leaving there for the border August 29th, and arriving September 3rd. The officers at this time were Captain Virgil W. Peck, First Lieutenant John Burr and Second Lieutenant John Records.

The company returned from the border February 15th, 1917, and was mustered out March 3rd at Fort Wayne, Detroit. July 15th, 1917, the company was again mobilized; it was mustered in July 27th, and drafted into the Federal Service August 5th. August 13th, 1917, it reported to Camp Perry, where the 166th Infantry was being mobilized.



COMPANY "A," 166TH INFANTRY



CAPTAIN EDWIN ALEXANDER COYLE

Pittsburgh Athletic Association
Pittsburgh, Pa.



"EDDIE" is first and above all a leader of men—a field leader of men. If you ask him what he has done in this war he will tell you that he has followed the line of least resistance, but if you ask the men of Company C what he did they will tell you how amidst the shambles of Chateau Thierry he was cool and collected; how he kept his men together; how he assigned portions of the adjoining units to their proper positions in the line; and, finally, how he saved the life of a doughboy. The soldier in question was from the 165th Infantry, had been shot thru the neck and as a result was paralyzed, so he was therefore powerless to help himself. He was lying out in the open and covered by machine-gun fire. Captain Coyle, then a First Lieutenant, was preparing to withdraw his position slightly in order to avoid possible shorts from the artillery when the man said: "You are not going to leave me, are you?" To which Coyle replied: "I cannot take you now; I will come and get you after dark." The man said: "I will die before that time." Captain then took one man, Private Nick, and in a hail of artillery and machine-gun fire rushed out, picked up the man and carried him into safety. For this he was promoted to D. S. C. Shortly after, he was promoted to Captain and transferred to the 165th Infantry, continuing his fine work.

characteristic energy thru the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, at one time refusing to be sent to the rear, altho threatened with pneumonia. He overcame the fever and stayed with the outfit until the Armistice was signed, but contracted a peculiar case of rheumatism from having exposed himself in such a weakened condition. After a spell in the hospital Eddie recovered his good health and rejoined us in Germany.

Captain Coyle was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1890. He was educated in the Haverford Grammar School, Lawrenceville Academy, and in Cornell University. After leaving school, he became a mechanic in the Buick Motor Company at Flint, Michigan. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of machines, he later accepted a position as salesman with the G. T. Overhold Motor Truck Company, whose chief concern was the sale of Springfield Motor Trucks.

In 1916 Captain Coyle went to Pittsburgh after he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to active duty in May 1917 at Camp Niagara, New York. At the conclusion of his training, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and selected for immediate duty. He left New York on September 12, 1917, and was assigned to the 165th Infantry, 42nd Division, at Camp Valbonne, A. I. He was made an instructor in the 165th Infantry and was made a Captain in September 1918.

18
as-
ned
Saint
estab-
y. He
Novem-



FIRST LIEUTENANT AUBREY BENNETT DE LACY

220 East 179th Street
New York City



WHEN Lieutenant DeLacy — alias “Irish”—first came to us he was reticent, a bit hard to get acquainted with. Life, if we may be pardoned for saying so, was a little too serious a proposition. But under the strain and pressure of war Irish has loosened up; has learned the art of mingling with his fellow men, which fact, coupled with his ready wit, displayed in good stories, or in short, snappy, caustic remarks, makes his presence highly desirable on any and every occasion.

Members of the First Battalion will never forget the New Year’s celebration at Haus Ernich on the Rhine, when Irish said: “I’m glad this damned year is over with.” When he uttered those words he certainly expressed the sentiments of everyone.

It is unusual to find two great field leaders in one company, but Company A, 166th Infantry, boasts of two such men in Captain Edwin Coyle and First Lieutenant Aubrey DeLacy. Early in the game of war Irish established a record as a daring patrol leader. How he and Chuck Baskerville went on a patrol in the Ancerviller Sector and got caught between our own and enemy barrages is one of the extraordinary experiences of the war. In Chateau Thierry he displayed great ability in manœuvring his company. It was he who led that famous American counter-attack on Seringes. But fate decreed that he should win immortal fame at Haumont, in the Saint Mihiel Sector. On the night of September 26, 1918, the Americans put down a heavy artillery preparation as a feint to aid in surprising the Germans on the Verdun front. At dawn he led out a daylight patrol in order to gain contact with the enemy. He was caught under

a heavy barrage and was opposed by machine-gun fire, but in spite of all these obstacles he pushed on, entered the town and took two prisoners from whom he gained much valuable information. No man in the American Expeditionary Forces deserved a Distinguished Service Cross more than Irish, and he got it with the following citation from General Pershing:

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Haumont, France, 27 September, 1918. Leading a daylight patrol into the town to ascertain whether or not it was still occupied by the enemy, Lieutenant DeLacy came under heavy machine gun fire. Against greatly superior numbers, he continued forward, and, entering the town, took two prisoners from whom he gained valued information.”

Lieutenant DeLacy also received a similar citation from Marshal Petain, together with the Croix de Guerre from the French Government.

“Irish” was born in Harlem, New York City, September 7, 1890. After completing High School he went to work for S. F. Bowser and Company. There his history is a story of continued success. He rose from an office boy to become an expert salesman and a shark on advertising. When the war broke out “Irish” hurried to Plattsburg and at the close of camp was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He was ordered to France immediately, where he attended the British 5th Corps School at Vauchelles. He was then assigned to Company L, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, and served a hitch with that division in the Sommerville Sector, near Nancy. Later he was transferred to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division and assigned to Company A, 166th Infantry, with which he has served in Champagne, Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and in the Argonne. “Irish” was promoted on September 7th, 1918.



FIRST LIEUTENANT MICHAEL FREDERICK ROCKEL

Mexico and Dunkirk Streets, St. Albans,
Long Island, New York



FIRST LIEUTENANT MICHAEL FREDERICK ROCKEL was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 7, 1894, and in many ways he is a true representative of that city. "Mike" hadn't been with our outfit very long before he gained a very enviable reputation as an exceptionally valuable officer and one whose middle name was "Efficiency." Whether it was some involved point relative to guard duty or the description of an automatic rifle, when the data was

handed out by Rockel it could be relied upon as being absolutely correct and as per the book. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive, when his company was to flank the town of St. Georges, Rockel insisted on being put in charge of one of the leading platoons, showing not only his sincerity, but true faithfulness to duty.

In the "paper war" recently waged on the Rhine he has distinguished himself as a master of drill and of formation for formal occasions. Not only that; he has proved of invaluable aid to Company A in the matter of paper work, of which he has a thorough knowledge, by reason of his former experience as a regimental Sergeant-Major. DeLacy, realizing that the war had been none too kind to

the Company records, said, "If it weren't for Rockel we'd never get on that boat." Rockel attacked the mess and cleared up things in fine style so that Company A made the boat with the rest of them. On this big task he worked hard and faithfully, and too much praise for what he has done cannot be given.

Having been born in New York, Michael attended the Public and High Schools of Brooklyn, after which he took up clerical work with the Kountze Brothers Banking Firm. He left this work to enlist in the 23rd New York Infantry, National Guard, on April 14, 1916, with which organization he went to the Mexican Border. He returned January 17, 1917, but on March 3rd he entered the service again with the same regiment, this time going to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina. There he remained until he sailed for France on May 9, 1918. While at Camp Wadsworth he attended an Officers Training School and on his arrival in France he was commissioned and assigned to the 42nd Division, which unit he joined just after Chateau Thierry. He served thru Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives, establishing a record for courage and efficiency. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on November 5, 1918.





FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES BASKERVILLE, JR.

611 West 110th Street
New York City

IT was at Camp Mills that Lieutenant "Chuck" Baskerville became identified with Company A, and during the days of training that followed here he was given full opportunity to demonstrate the whole bag of military tricks he had recently acquired at Plattsburg. It wasn't long before he was recognized as a veritable personification of energy and enthusiasm, these two qualities, so essential to the make-up of a successful officer, continuing in evidence throughout his entire career.

When the outfit arrived in France Captain Peck went off to school and the Colonel entrusted the company to Lieutenant Baskerville. The problems of a company commander at this time were not of the simplest nature, for it was here that the real conditioning of the men began. Furthermore, this period included the big hike to the new training area, a hike unprecedented in hardships and difficulties, and particularly trying on those responsible for the welfare of the men.

"Chuck's" natural characteristics proved of great value when we finally faced the enemy during our course of instruction in the trenches and later during the major operations in which he participated. He made an energetic patrol leader and had several

"interesting" experiences while acting in this capacity,—he will undoubtedly never forget the occasion when he and DeLacy with a patrol of twenty-six men were caught in the German wire between our own and enemy barrages.

In the Champagne defensive he was painfully wounded directing men to dugouts when the big guns opened fire on our lines, but he stuck with the outfit not only throughout the operation but right on into the Aisne-Marne offensive which followed. While on the Ourcq he was forced to expose himself to a severe gassing while transmitting important messages, but although this, together with the effects of his wound, left him in a serious condition, he was sent to the rear against his will and only after being so ordered by the battalion commander. Unfortunately Lieutenant Baskerville never recovered his health sufficiently to return to line duty, but he was always with us in thought.

Lieutenant Charles Baskerville, Jr., was born in Raleigh, N. C., April 16, 1896. When war was declared by America he was a Sophomore at Cornell College, being a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity. He immediately enlisted in the Officers' Reserve Training Corps at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he was commissioned as First Lieutenant.





SECOND LIEUTENANT LEE B. KORTZ

(Killed in Action, July 27th, 1918)

101 North Bridge Street
Fort Dodge, Iowa

If he hadn't turned out that golden mustache there wouldn't have been any reason to call him "Dutch," but it did the trick of Teutonizing his appearance. His real christening under that nickname came at Moyon in March, 1918, when he decided to pose for his photograph with his barracks cap on backward against the wall in the historic old fortress where the German spy was shot in 1914. From that day on Second Lieutenant Lee B. Kortz was known to his friends as "Dutch."

At the first Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling he won his commission and was soon after ordered to the Rainbow Division in the original quota of reserve officers. On September 12, 1917, among the new officers added to the roster of Company A was Lieutenant Kortz. Almost immediately he made a reputation as an original and energetic bayonet instructor. His platoon fairly ate that "blood on the bayonet stuff."

During December, 1917, the first officers' training detail to be ordered after the division's arrival overseas was sent to Gondrecourt to the First Corps Infantry School, and along with Captain Peck, then commanding Company A, went Kortz, with many others, to absorb the newest A. E. F. Infantry tactics.

In the St. Clement Sector the Third platoon of Company A, which looked upon Lieutenant Kortz, their leader, as an officer beyond compare, took over a section of trenches on Washington's birth-

day, 1918. In the Baccarat Sector "Dutch" did some patrolling, always followed by his able assistant, Sergeant "Scotty" Russell. He also held that particularly wet sector, G. C. No. 7, out in front of Ancerville, during a heavy enemy artillery strafing. The more serious days came later in the Champagne, where "Dutch" and "Irish" DeLacy had their platoons in a line of trenches, which afforded a disheveled bandstand for a post of command. The only shelter that they had from the terrific Bastille Day bombardment was a shack that was scarcely rocket-proof, and certainly it was fortune and not their ceiling, which saved them from the shells.

Kidding his men along and keeping them cheerful was one of Lieutenant Kortz's specialties, and he kept it up until the night of July 27th, when nothing could cheer them, for he was taken away. It was in the Foret de Fere, during that heavy shelling, which every man in the battalion remembers, that he was hit. He was planning to better the position of his platoon by moving it when that giant projectile, which so depleted the ranks of Company B, burst some forty yards away, wounding him mortally.

Thus was this courageous young officer cut down while exposing himself in search of safety for the men under his command. Upon such noble sacrifice to duty as that of Lieutenant Kortz are built the glorious traditions of the soldiers who give their all in the cause of Liberty.



SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANK HENRY KASSEN

Naburn, Missouri



FRANK came to us at a bad time. We were lying in the woods just prior to advancing into the Meuse-Argonne offensive when he quietly—Frank always did things without much fuss—walked into our midst. The outfit had been through considerable, so it may safely be assumed that he wasn't very favorably impressed with our mud-stained and worn condition, not to mention the innumerable cooties which were in unusual evidence. But Kassen kept

his impressions to himself, accepting conditions as he found them, and it wasn't very long before he was one of us,—mud, cooties, and all. The men of his platoon immediately recognized Kassen as a real leader, an officer who could be depended upon to look after their interests at all times.

A few nights later Kassen was holding a front line position that was heavily bombarded, and during this severe trial displayed remarkable calmness, presence of mind, and disregard for personal safety. And many times thereafter he showed that the confidence placed in him by his men was more than justified.

When we finally got to the Rhine, Kassen further displayed his intuition as a soldier by his mastery of close-order drills and guard duty. Make Frank "O. D." with a fair-sized guard to play with and you have a perfectly contented officer. He will take the guard out, march it around, inspect it, police it up, and make it go through the wrinkles provided for in the Infantry drill regulations, and a few

others besides. But in spite of this hobby "Shag" (that is what he is called in Missouri), is a prime favorite among the officers and men.

The story of Lieutenant Kassen's (he was then a platoon sergeant) work as a patrol leader in the famous 35th Division is one which has only come to light after much probing. The division was holding the Robinson Sector on the Lorraine front. On July 24th, at daybreak, Lieutenant Kassen led two platoons over the top in a raid on the German trenches. The party reached its objective and took seven prisoners, but in returning had thirty-two men wounded, two of whom died later. During the course of the raid Lieutenant Kassen remained calm, cool and collected at all times, displaying good judgment and excellent leadership. For this gallant piece of work he was recommended for the Officers' Training School.

Lieutenant Kassen was born in Naburn, Missouri, June 5, 1897. After completing the Public and High schools, he answered the call of the farm. There he remained in seclusion until he entered the Old 4th Missouri Infantry, November 26th, 1915. He went to the border with that organization and returned in March, 1917. On August 5th, 1917, he reported to his organization at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and on the 27th of April, 1918, set sail for France. There he served a hitch in the trenches with the 35th Division, after which he was sent to the Officers' Training School at Langres. At the conclusion of the school he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, which he joined in the Bois de Mt. Faucon, on October 6th, 1918.



SECOND LIEUTENANT ERNEST H. BROSCHART

1020 Tribune Building
Chicago, Ill.



BORN July 8, 1886, in Washington, Pennsylvania, Second Lieutenant Earnest Broschart early moved to Gas City, Indiana. There he attended the Public and High Schools, completing his education by taking a business course in the Business College at Marion, Indiana.

At the age of eighteen years he went to Chicago and took a position with the American Bridge Company, remaining in this employ for five and one-half years. He then accepted a position with John P. Marsh and Company. There he sold real estate and mortgages and made loans. He remained with that company for seven years.

September 19th, 1917, Lieutenant Broschart enlisted as a private at Camp Grant, Illinois, being assigned to Company B of the 333rd Machine Gun Battalion. After six weeks he was transferred to the 130th Illinois National Guard Infantry, a part of the 33rd Division, and which proceeded to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, November 11th, 1917. The unit trained in that camp until May, 1918, when it

proceeded to Camp Upton, New York, sailing May 16th, 1918, and arriving in France at Brest on May 26th. On arriving in France the division went to the vicinity of Abbeville, on the Somme, where it was instructed by the British. Here Lieutenant Broschart was on liaison duty at the 19th British Corps School. The division saw action on this front near Albert.

August 29th, 1918, Lieutenant Broschart rejoined his unit at Bar-le-Duc, and on September 7th entered the trenches in the Verdun Sector. On September 12th he was detailed to attend the Army Candidates School at Langres, his excellent work as a sergeant having won him the opportunity. From this school he graduated as a Second Lieutenant November 1st, 1918. He was immediately assigned to the 36th Division, then located at Conde, France, but he remained with that unit only five days, being transferred to the 42nd Division on November 15th, 1918. He reported to Company A of the First Battalion at St. Georges. Since coming to the Rhine, Lieutenant Broschart has attended the American Infantry School at Chatillon-sur-Seine.



COMPANY "A" ROLL

Name	Home	State
<i>First Sergeant—</i>		
Miller, John I.	Cardinton	Ohio
<i>Mess Sergeant—</i>		
Corwin, William E.	Cardington	Ohio
<i>Supply Sergeant—</i>		
Rinehart, Walter S.	Edison	Ohio
<i>Sergeants—</i>		
Burns, Bruce D.	Andover	Ohio
Clugston, Earl B.	Newark	Ohio
Kirk, Edward D.	Bucyrus	Ohio
Long, Gerald H.	Cardington	Ohio
Maxwell, Dalzell R.	Cardington	Ohio
Miller, Fred J.	Findlay	Ohio
Morton, Merrill	Berea	Ohio
McClaren, William D.	Cardington	Ohio
Northrup, Edward S.	Cardington	Ohio
Russell, David		
Sigler, Warren C.	Galion	Ohio
Silverthorn, Arthur P.	Cardington	Ohio

<i>Corporals—</i>		
Begley, Noah	Wooton	Kentucky
Cencebaugh, Acle S.	Montezuma	Ohio
Cook, Birney	Plainfield	Ohio
Davis, Raymond W.	Zanesville	Ohio
Gissell, Edgar M.	Cardington	Ohio
Fletcher, Allen E.	Findlay	Ohio
Gregory, Elvie C.	Cardington	Ohio
Griffis, Amos C.	Albion	Pennsylvania
Grunden, James M.	Lewistown	Ohio
Hamberger, Hugo	Cincinnati	Ohio
Hanna, Dewey	Toledo	Ohio
Harlow, Linn	Millersport	Ohio
Harrop, Spencer H.	Bucyrus	Ohio
Hill, William H.	Columbus	Ohio
Hummell, Cecil	Findlay	Ohio
Knezevick, Nick	Youngstown	Ohio
Knoder, Leland M.	Sunbury	Ohio
Kola, John	Berea	Ohio
Levy, Henry A.	Columbus	Ohio
Lynch, George W.	Birmingham	New Jersey
Maslowski, Walenty	Toledo	Ohio
Matheney, Harry J.	Zanesville	Ohio
Metcalf, William J.	Bucyrus	Ohio
Morris, Charles E.	Youngstown	Ohio
Rump, Joseph	Berea	Ohio
Schneider, Arthur B.	Cleveland	Ohio
Spiegle, Burton W.	Youngstown	Ohio
Strouse, Hayes M.	Marion	Ohio
Varner, Albert D.	Pleasant Hill	Ohio
Veltri, Benaventura	Toledo	Ohio
Weible, Fred	Delaware	Ohio
White, John L.	Dry Fork	West Virginia
Wittibslager, Ivan E.	Mt. Victory	Ohio
Young, William W.	Zanesville	Ohio

<i>Cooks—</i>		
Garipey, Merton	Findlay	Ohio
Griffith, Port H.	Cardington	Ohio
Kennedy, Homer	Marion	Ohio
Roddy, Frank L.	Bucyrus	Ohio

<i>Mechanics—</i>		
Barton, Harry	Mt. Gileod	Ohio
Litzenberg, Clifton	Findlay	Ohio
Reagan, Charles M.	Marion	Ohio

<i>Buglers—</i>		
Bader, Percy H.	Springfield	Ohio
Robinson, Wilmoth H.	Zanesville	Ohio

<i>Privates, First Class—</i>		
Adams, Dorse	Irvine	Kentucky
Bacon, Carl	Dumell	Minnesota
Bair, Franklin	North Hero	Vermont
Bauer, George G.	Berea	Ohio
Begley, Noah	Wooton	Kentucky
Belford, Samuel	Findlay	Ohio
Bishop, Edward	Forest Hills	Massachusetts
Brocklesby, Willie T.	Edison	Ohio
Browning, Kash	Wooton	Kentucky
Caffalonites, Constantinos	Youngstown	Ohio
Claytor, Ralph L.	Cardington	Ohio
Cole, Kenneth	Marion	Ohio
Conaway, Charles H.	Cardington	Ohio
Cosper, Ira L.	Bowden	Georgia

Name	Home	State
Crozier, Robert J.	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Currie, Dale M.	Findlay	Ohio
Delaney, Walter E.	Cincinnati	Ohio
Delo, Gass	Bucyrus	Ohio
Deugustine, Nick	Youngstown	Ohio
Dickow, William E.	Chicago	Illinois
Dvorak, Frank	Riverside	Iowa
Enloe, Herbert C.	Judson	No. Carolina
Esis, Konstanty	Buffalo	New York
Essex, Linden C.	Troy	Ohio
Fox, Wilbur	Shadeland	Pennsylvania
Gortnell, Hugh	Heber Springs	Arkansas
Henderson, Kenny	Roanoke	Alabama
Kelly, George	Marion	Ohio
Klekotta, Frank	Berea	Ohio
Kuyper, Marius	Cincinnati	Ohio
Landry, Allen V.	New Orleans	Louisiana
Lavigne, Fred L.	Holyoke	Massachusetts
Lawson, Marion G.	Toledo	Ohio
LeCoyne, Edward J.	New Orleans	Louisiana
Lester, Jesse C.	Dadeville	Alabama
Lowell, Peter	Holyoke	Massachusetts
McClain, Lee	Ashly	Ohio
McEnerney, Henry	Collbran	Alabama
McNair, Grover L.	Tipton	Tennessee
Monnell, Jesse		Ohio
Neal, Isaac	Zanesville	Ohio
Nethery, Mason A.	Kelly	Louisiana
Olnik, Peter	Toledo	Ohio
Peck, Fred L.	Cleveland	Ohio
Pfeiffer, John	Woolridge	Missouri
Pumphrey, William E.	Buckhannon	West Virginia
Rasher, Fred W.	St. Louis	Missouri
Roberts, Melvin E.	Madison	West Virginia
Rogers, Barton P.	Memphis	Tennessee
Sangle, Frank	Hopkinton	Iowa
Sanner, William O.	Union Furnace	Ohio
Scheiblich, Harry G.	Columbus	Ohio
Signet, Fred W.	McKeesport	Pennsylvania
Smith, John F.	Berea	Ohio
Smith, George	Findlay	Ohio
Steele, Elmer	Peabody	Massachusetts
Supinger, Jonas R.	Osgood	Ohio
Szyper, Charles	Chicago	Illinois
Tanner, Elwood	Osgood	Ohio
Taylor, Lester W.	Columbus Falls	Montana
Thorvaldson, Nels	Lovejoy	Montana
White, John L.	Dry Fork	West Virginia
Wilhelmy, Frank W.	Crestline	Ohio
Woods, Felix	Gad	Ohio
Wooton, James	Wooton	Kentucky
Wornoski, Joe	Berea	Ohio

<i>Privates—</i>		
Abatanglo, Alfred	544 E. 138th St.	New York
Allison, Clovis E.	Zanesville	Ohio
Allison, James W.	Sioux City	Iowa
Amodeo, Joseph	Brooklyn	New York
Anderson, John	Moundsville	West Virginia
Anderson, Robert C.	Horry	South Carolina
Andrews, John W.	Zanesville	Ohio
Barker, George P.	Bryson City	No. Carolina
Bentley, Luther D.	Taylorsville	No. Carolina
Bills, Frank H.	Marion	Ohio
Brown, Clarence C.	Cardington	Ohio
Burson, Julian J.	Frolona	Georgia
Canada, James	Columbus	Ohio
Chandler, Hayne R.	Clinton	South Carolina
Clark, Daniel	Bayside, L. I.	New York
Clinkenbeard, Henry	Solo	Arkansas
Coats, Noah	Gaylesville	Alabama
Cole, William A.	Marion	Iowa
Colebello, Giovanni	New Providence	New Jersey
Co'ey, James E.	McAdenville	No. Carolina
Condalary, James W.	Holten	Louisiana
Cowger, Thomas	Hocku Valley	West Virginia
Creastro, Fred	Meriden	Connecticut
Cris'er, Abslam G. W.	Cedar Bluff	Alabama
Cutrona, Jerry	Lodi	New Jersey
Davidson, Elza L.	Marion	Ohio
Day, George W.	Kingston	Alabama
Dees, Reatus	Jasper	Florida
Denney, William	Troy	Ohio

Name	Home	State
Devaul, Leander	Bellaire	Ohio
Fillmore, Robert	Columbus	Ohio
Foutes, Joseph	Frankfort	Missouri
Francis, Roy L.	Levittsburg	Ohio
Gay, Robert L.	Wehadkin	Alabama
Gissoni, Joseph	Washington	Pennsylvania
Gostnell, Hugh	Heber Springs	Arkansas
Greth, Lauth B.	Youngstown	Ohio
Harris, Bradley	Baxter	Kentucky
Hartley, Clayton R.	Marion	Ohio
Henderson, Kenny	Toanoke	Alabama
Hopkins, George	Cedar Rapids	Iowa
Irwin, Thomas	McKeesport	Pennsylvania
Johnson, Leonard	Mount Vernon	Iowa
Johnson, Matt C.	Zwingle	Iowa
Legg, Joseph	Ellijay	Georgia
Leroy, Lonnie	Enfanta	Alabama
Lewis, Elias	Des Moines	Iowa
Lewis, Sam	Lancaster	Ohio
Lineberger, Joseph	McAdenville	No. Carolina
Lively, Claudius	Columbia	Louisiana
Long, James J.	Pleasant Hill	Ohio
Long, Joe B.	Harrodsburg	Kentucky
Majors, Earnest E.	Black	Alabama
Mann, Heathcote	Mt. Morris	Illinois
Meyers, Louis H.	Cincinnati	Ohio
Minchey, John B.	Haydenburg	Tennessee
Mittlestadt, Arthur	Chicago	Illinois
Molihan, Elmer	Marion	Ohio
Monnell, Jesse	Toledo	Ohio
Mouton, John	Armandville	Louisiana

Name	Home	State
Murphy, Richard	Kings Bridge	New York
McCrossen, Warren	Troy	Ohio
McGrail, Frank J.	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania
Napier, Charles C.	Brooklyn	New York
Owens, Chester	Poole	Kentucky
Palledino, Mike	Magee Town	Pennsylvania
Parrini, Andrea	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Passero, Piore	Youngstown	Ohio
Perrin, James E.	Cardington	Ohio
Pierson, Claude R.	Sturgis	Kentucky
Plotner, Henry	Marion	Ohio
Plunkett, Ward D.	Albertville	Alabama
Pratt, Ralph V.	Covington	Ohio
Ramsey, Ralph O.	Clear Ridge	Pennsylvania
Regan, Thomas	New York	New York
Richards, Earnest L.	West Moreland	New Hamp.
Rossiter, Carl	Columbus	Ohio
Rowland, Ernest	Elliston	Montana
Schmidt, Frank	Berea	Ohio
Sellers, Harold R.	Deardstown	Illinois
Shafer, Vernie L.	Alvada	Ohio
Sherer, Glenn M.	Marion	Ohio
Silverman, Max	Bronx	New Yor
Snyder, Francis L.	Findlay	Ohio
Teeterick, Kahl	Bueyrus	Ohio
Tweed, William	Columbus	Ohio
Westfall, Roy C.	Duffy	West Virginia
White, Archie	Wallace	Alabama
Winsor, Milford	Marion	Ohio
Wirds, Eddie	Buckeye	Iowa
Wyatt, Watt	Waldo	Ohio

TRANSFERRED

Name	Home	Date
<i>Sergeants—</i>		
Ault, Leo V.	Cardington, Ohio	Feb. 18, 1918
Benedict, Basil	Cardington, Ohio	Oct. 30, 1918
Brockway, Karl	Andover, Ohio	Mar. 21, 1918
Clark, Earnest	Millersport, Ohio	Nov. 10, 1918
Furstenberger, Vila	Cardington, Ohio	Feb. 18, 1918
Heacock, Ralph P.	Cardington, Ohio	Sept. 17, 1918
Hilgendorf, Fred	Berea, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1918
Decker, Frank J.	Andover, Ohio	June 1, 1918
Miller, Paul C.	Cardington, Ohio	Aug. 7, 1918
Senften, Fred	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 31, 1918
Wosicki, John	Berea, Ohio	Oct. 26, 1918
<i>Corporals—</i>		
Baron, George	Newport, Ky.	July 29, 1918
Hall, Lewis O.	Cardington, Ohio	Oct. 15, 1918
Hull, Fred J.	Mt. Gilead, Ohio	Oct. 16, 1918
Hunter, Earnest	Kinsman, Ohio	Nov. 22, 1918
Keating, Walter V.	Barnesville, Ohio	Oct. 15, 1918
Dick, Otis T.	White Cottage, Ohio	Oct. 19, 1918
McMorris, William	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 20, 1918
Rasey, Jay	139 Regular Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Oct. 20, 1918
Welsh, James	Cincinnati, Ohio	July 29, 1918
<i>Bugler—</i>		
Goodwin, William	Cincinnati, Ohio	July 20, 1918
<i>Privates—</i>		
Adams, Robert	Youngstown, Ohio	July 10, 1918
Altman, Bruce	Findlay, Ohio	July 27, 1918
Armentrout, Harry	Cardington, Ohio	Oct. 22, 1918
Aszman, Howard C.	2723 Atlantic Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio	Mar. 13, 1918
Barker, William D.		Oct. 30, 1918
Barnes, Walter A.	Geneva, Ohio	July 27, 1918
Benny, Guido	Toledo, Ohio	April 18, 1918
Blair, Charles	Cardington, Ohio	Nov. 25, 1918
Blevins, Samuel		Oct. 7, 1918
Blevins, William A.		Oct. 14, 1918
Bolin, William E.	Zanesville, Ohio	July 19, 1918
Bravard, Fred		Nov. 12, 1918
Brinson, Alfred	Somerset, Ky.	Oct. 15, 1918
Brody, Morris	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1918
Brooks, Charles		Oct. 25, 1918
Brooks, Everett	Circleville, Ohio	Mar. 13, 1918
Browning, Harry	Mt. Gilead, Ohio	Nov. 10, 1918
Broomhall, Frank	Cincinnati, Ohio	Oct. 19, 1918
Case, Jesse		July 23, 1918
Campbell, George	6401 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio	July 27, 1918

Name	Home	Date
Caulkins, Archie	Columbus, Ohio	July 10, 1918
Chaney, Lewis H.	West St., Troy, Ohio	Nov. 11, 1918
Collins, John	Youngstown, Ohio	Mar. 20, 1918
Collins, Michael	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1918
Cox, Arthur R.	Conneaut, Ohio	July 30, 1918
Cue, Willie		Oct. 22, 1918
Crago, William	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 13, 1918
Crano, Arthur C.	Akron, Ohio	
Crowl, Andy	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 20, 1918
Defurio, Dominic		Nov. 2, 1918
Dennis, George	Cardington, Ohio	June 21, 1918
Dennis, Roscoe	Cardington, Ohio	July 12, 1918
Duff, James		Nov. 11, 1918
Ellison, Oran		Nov. 14, 1918
Ewers, Merle	Findlay, Ohio	Sept. 16, 1918
Fleming, William	Marion, Ohio	Feb. 2, 1918
Fields, Hughie		Nov. 8, 1918
Funk, Earl	New Holland, Ohio	Mar. 18, 1918
Green, Harlan		Oct. 24, 1918
Golde, Charles	Cincinnati, Ohio	Oct. 10, 1918
Groves, Huling		Nov. 19, 1918
Halfhill, John	London, Ohio	July 30, 1918
Halathis, Elias	Toledo, Ohio	Nov. 18, 1918
Halves, Jim	Youngstown, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Haraczko, Victor		Sept. 12, 1918
Haretos, Harry	Toledo, Ohio	Oct. 27, 1918
Hendrix, Barney		Sept. 27, 1918
Hessler, Urban		May 14, 1918
Hickle, John	139 W. Penn. Ave., Delaware, Ohio	June 13, 1918
Hollinger, Kenneth	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 20, 1918
Holt, Henry	Cardington, Ohio	Sept. 3, 1918
Huston, Raymond	Findlay, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Jacobs, Arvice		Oct. 29, 1918
James, Exom		Sept. 5, 1918
Johns, Luther		Oct. 12, 1918
Kirkman, Gurney		Oct. 29, 1918
Levison, Abram	Cleveland, Ohio	Sept. 5, 1918
Lovell, Charles	Cincinnati, Ohio	Sept. 28, 1918
Lovell, Clifford	Cincinnati, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Livingston, Otis		
Lewis, Joseph	Toledo, Ohio	Nov. 10, 1918
Loudermilk, John	London, Ohio	Oct. 27, 1918
Lowery, Henry	Youngstown, Ohio	Sept. 11, 1918
Marti, Norman	Berea, Ohio	July 27, 1918
Martin, Eugene	138 McDolle St., Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 24, 1918
Molvin, Louis	Columbus, Ohio	July 27, 1918

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Date</i>
Moore, John	Columbus, Ohio	June 25, 1918	Starnes, Harvey		Dec. 6, 1918
Murry, Robert	Cincinnati, Ohio	May 6, 1918	Stecker, John		July 27, 1918
Needles, Merrill	Bucyrus, Ohio	Sept. 16, 1918	Steinmetz, William		Oct. 29, 1918
Page, Albert	Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1918	Stiles, Ellis J.	Janesville, Ohio	Feb. 18, 1918
Partlow, William	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 10, 1918	Still, Floyd		Aug. 29, 1918
Peters, Frank	Mt. Gileod, Ohio	July 24, 1918	Sullivan, John	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Aug. 4, 1918
Phillips, Carl	Cincinnati, Ohio	July 29, 1918	Tallant, John		Oct. 16, 1918
Pia, Bianchini		April 14, 1918	Thomas, Daniel		
Pittman, Curtis		Oct. 16, 1918	Thiemki, Henry		July 29, 1918
Post, Henry	Findlay, Ohio	Aug. 6, 1918	Underwood, Scott	Cardington, Ohio	Oct. 6, 1918
Rapp, Fred		Oct. 25, 1918	Vanderpool, Emos		Aug. 21, 1918
Rhoads, Frank	Galion, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1918	Vanikis, John	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 6, 1918
Rose, John	London, Ohio	Oct. 14, 1918	Weaver, Orvin	Mt. Gileod, Ohio	July 29, 1918
Runkle, Ray	Marion, Ohio	July 10, 1918	Wilkinson, Cecil	E. Palestine, Ohio	Oct. 8, 1918
Sanburn, Willard	Windham, Ohio	Sept. 11, 1918	Wilker, Harry		Aug. 1, 1918
Saras, Aristedes		Oct. 15, 1918	Winsor, William	Fulton, Ohio	Aug. 28, 1918
Shields, Charles		Nov. 4, 1918	Wills, Clarence	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 22, 1918
Samiac, Stanley	Toledo, Ohio	April 14, 1918	Whitebrook, Ben		Oct. 22, 1918
Shoesmith, Herbert	Ornaga, Ill.	Nov. 1, 1918	Wirtz, Alfred		Oct. 26, 1918
Shuman, Charles	Wharton, Ohio	Jan. 18, 1918	Wiseman, Will	Fremont, Ohio	Mar. 28, 1918
Smith, Birt J.		Oct. 29, 1918	Zeigler, Kenneth	Urbana, Ohio	Aug. 4, 1918
Smith, Frank J.	Climax, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1918	Viola, Frank		April 14, 1918

WOUNDED

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Home</i>
<i>Sergeants—</i>			
Fissell, Grover R.	Champagne	July 15, 1918	Edison, Ohio
Fraze, Archie	Sommerance	Oct. 24, 1918	Zanesville, Ohio
<i>Corporals—</i>			
Barrett, John	Sommerance	Oct. 20, 1918	Troy, Ohio
Corwin, William	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Mt. Gileod, Ohio
Gregory, Elvie C.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Cardington, Ohio
Hall, Lewis Q.	Ancerviller	June 7, 1918	Cardington, Ohio
Hill, William H.	Sommerance	Oct. 15, 1918	
Hull, Fred J.	In St. Mihiel	Sept. 27, 1918	Columbus, Ohio
	In Champagne	July 15, 1918	Mt. Gileod, Ohio
<i>Privates—</i>			
Allen, Dwight	Sommerance	Oct. 22, 1918	Bucyrus, Ohio
Allen, Charles	Sommerance	Oct. 22, 1918	Columbus, Ohio
Andrews, John W.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Zanesville, Ohio
Baker, Willie	In Champagne	July 30, 1918	
Barnes, Walter A.	Near Oureq River	July 27, 1918	Geneva, Ohio
Berry, Aaron F.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Grove City, Ohio
Biluck, Stevens	Near Sedan	Nov. 6, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Brady, Burrell	In St. Mihiel	Sept. 16, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Budd, Ward	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Columbus, Ohio
Burchnell, Foster	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	London, Ohio
Careins, Marshall D.	Sommerance	Oct. 22, 1918	Zanesville, Ohio
Cole, Kenneth	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Conaway, Charles H.	In Champagne	July 15, 1918	Cardington, Ohio
Cox, Arthur R.	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Conneaut, Ohio
Crain, Anthony	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Akron, Ohio
Cue, Willie	Sommerance	Oct. 22, 1918	
Deugustine, Nick	In Champagne	July 15, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Dever, Joe	Near Oureq River	July 27, 1918	Lancaster, Ohio
Dorozynski, Stanley	In St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	
Hamberger, Hugo	Near Oureq River	Aug. 1, 1918	Cincinnati, Ohio
Hunter, Ernest G.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Kinsman, Ohio
Leohner, William	Sommerance	Oct. 14, 1918	Lancaster, Ohio
Madalon, Tony	Sommerance	Oct. 22, 1918	Chicago, Ill.
McBride, Howard	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Berea, Ohio
McGrail, Frank J.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Pittsburgh, Pa.
McKinney, Charles	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Cardington, Ohio
Molihan, Elmer	In Champagne	July 15, 1918	Radcliff, Ohio
Moran, Wannie	Sommerance	Oct. 23, 1918	
Murphy, Richard H.	Sommerance	Oct. 16, 1918	Bronx, N. Y.
Needles, Merrill	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Crestline, Ohio
Pratt, Ralph V.	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Covington, Ohio
Peck, Fred L.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Girard, Pa.
Saras, Aristedes	Sommerance	Oct. 15, 1918	
Scheiblich, Harry G.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Columbus, Ohio
Sheline, Ernest	Sommerance	Oct. 22, 1918	Columbus, Ohio
Shields, Charles	Near Oureq River	July 31, 1918	
Smith, Birt	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Lafayette, W. Va.
Snyder, Francis L.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Findlay, Ohio
Soloman, David	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Columbus, Ohio
Struble, Burton	In Champagne	July 15, 1918	Napoleon, Ohio
Theimke, Henry	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	
Waddle, Byhugh	In Champagne	July 22, 1918	Mt. Gileod, Ohio
Winget, Romeo	In Champagne	July 22, 1918	Mt. Gileod, Ohio

SECTION IV

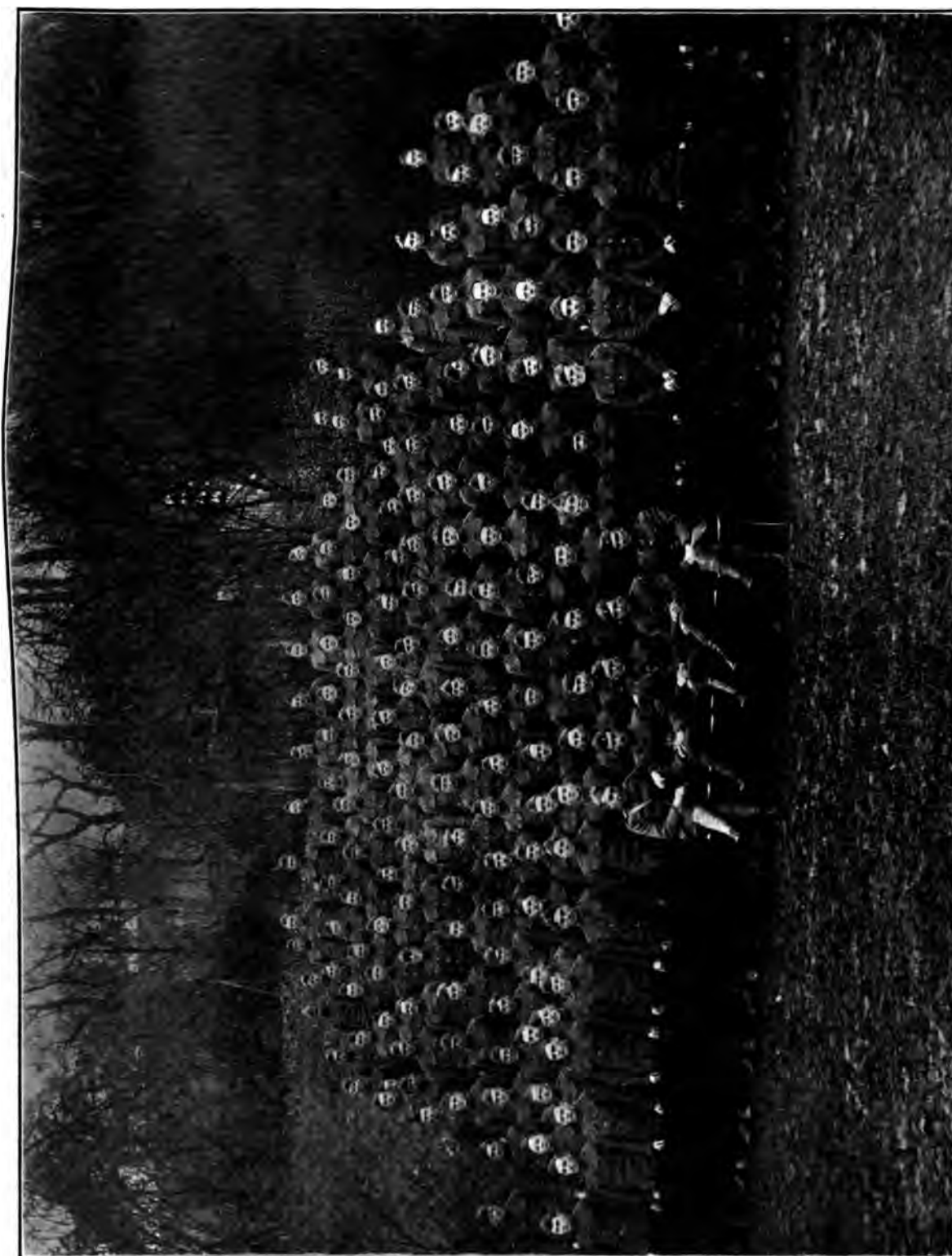
COMPANY "B"

Preliminary History

Company B was organized in 1878 in Columbus. When the militia was organized it became a part of the 14th Ohio National Guard Infantry. When the Spanish-American War came in 1898 it was called into service and went into camp at Camp Bushnel, Columbus, Ohio. The name of the regiment, in the meantime, had changed from the 14th to the 4th Ohio Infantry. From Camp Bushnel the company moved to Chattanooga, and on July 30th embarked on the transport St. Paul. August 3rd the company landed at Ayroyo, Porto Rico. There it participated in the capture of Guyama, and in the operations about Cayey between August 13th and 15th. It then became a portion of the Army of Occupation for two months, during which time it was stationed at Rio Piedras. The company then sailed for home from San Juan on the transport

Chester, landing in New York November 1st, 1898.

It was mustered out of Federal Service January 19th, 1899. The 4th Ohio Infantry, to which it belonged, was then reorganized. Under the new organization its officers were Captain Will White and First Lieutenant Frank Oyler. June 19th, 1916, the company was again called into Federal Service and sent to the Mexican Border, its officers being Captain Frank Oyler, First Lieutenant Arthur H. Monk and Second Lieutenant Harold D. Wooley. The company was stationed at Camp Pershing, Texas, near Fort Bliss. On returning from the border it was mustered out at Fort Wayne, Detroit, on March 3rd, 1917. The company was mobilized July 15th, mustered in July 26th, and drafted into the Federal Service August 5th. August 13th, 1917, it reported to Camp Perry.



COMPANY "B," 166TH INFANTRY



CAPTAIN WAYLAND JONES

Clayton, North Carolina



CAPTAIN WAYLAND JONES, the subject of this sketch, was born on October 6th, 1895, at Clayton, North Carolina. He attended Grammar and High School at Clayton until the age of eighteen. In November, 1913, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he enlisted in the army, being assigned to the 10th United States Infantry. In December of that year he was sent to Panama. On December 28th, 1914, he was made a corporal, being raised to sergeant on May 4th, 1916, and in July of that year he became First Sergeant of Company I, 10th Infantry. He remained in the Canal Zone until June 1st, 1917, when he returned to the United States, taking station at Fort Benjamin Harrison. On July 8th he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant from the ranks. August 15th he was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy and immediately assigned to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, where he became a member of Company B, 166th Infantry. He sailed for France with the First Battalion on October 18th.

November 25th, 1917, he was placed in command of Company B. He piloted that company thru Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and the Argonne, as a First Lieutenant,—his commission as a captain being delayed by governmental red tape. His promotion finally came on May 18th, 1918, or just one year after he took command of Company B.

Captain Jones is recognized as an able leader of men under the strain and stress of battle conditions, and he is also credited with being a master of administrative details. His orderly room and the work it turns out is the Battalion Adjutant's one regular source of comfort. Personally, Captain Jones is of a quiet, peaceable disposition,—yet a strong disciplinarian,—a man who makes friends easily and rapidly, and who is well liked by everyone. Even his men like him, despite the fact that sometimes he is not so gentle and peaceable with them. He believes in play and he believes in work, a combination calculated to turn out a good company,—something that he is recognized as loving. A soldier and a gentleman is Captain Wayland Jones.





FIRST LIEUTENANT EARL W. FUHR

215 East Ninth Avenue
Columbus, Ohio



FIRST Lieutenant Earl W. Fuhr was born November 8th, 1890, at Columbus, Ohio. Born in a stormy month he is of a stormy nature, bursting in upon you at an unexpected moment with an awful tirade of threatening words, which at first scares you out of your wits. But as you grow to know him, you find that the growl he usually greets you with is merely a mask behind which hides a most genial and friendly nature.

That he should be of a kindly disposition is to be expected, for one who lives close to nature is always prone to look upon the world with an optimistic eye. Lieutenant Fuhr, after completing a Public and High School course in Columbus, went into the business of truck farming with his father, and thus the explanation of his attachment to nature.

As early as June 23, 1909, Lieutenant Fuhr enlisted in Company B, Old 4th Ohio National Guard, in which company he served until April 11, 1917, passing rapidly thru the grades of Corporal and Sergeant, becoming First Sergeant before the company started for the Mexican Border on August 30th, 1916. Having served the entire period on the border, he returned and was mustered out with the company at Fort Wayne, Detroit, March 3rd, 1917.

Less than one month later Sergeant Fuhr became Second Lieutenant Fuhr, receiving his commission as a result of his excellent work on the border. He

was called out with Company B on July 15th, 1917, and went with that organization to Camp Perry August 13th. At Camp Mills, New York, he was temporarily assigned to the Supply Company, sailing with that unit on October 30th, 1917. While on the sea he was commissioned a First Lieutenant. Landing at Brest, he reported to the regiment, then located in the vicinity of Morlaincourt, in the Fourth Training Area. He was immediately sent to the British Bayonet School at St. Pole, on the completion of which he spent a week, including Christmas, in the British trenches near Bethune. He returned to Company B at Noidant on New Year's Eve, and has been with that organization ever since. He served on the Lorraine front, in Champagne, and was wounded in Chateau Thierry, being thrown against a tree by an exploding shell. He rejoined us at Balleville on our way to the Saint Mihiel offensive, took a prominent part in that show, continued to Sommerance, and was present when the curtain went down before Sedan.

Lieutenant Fuhr is recognized as one of the First Battalion's finest officers. He is keen of intellect, courageous and efficient. He is an authority on paper work, having acquired a mastery of the same while serving as a First Sergeant. He leads, rather than drives, his men, and that is why every man in Company B is his friend. To rise from a private to a First Lieutenant in a company is no small accomplishment, but to do so and retain the friendship and respect of the men in that company bespeaks qualities of character seldom found in one man.



FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN HENRY LESLIE

604 Fourth Street
North East Minot, North Dakota



IT was at Camp Mills that Lieutenant Leslie first met her. She was fair and she was beautiful, and it was no cause for wonder that he should have lost his heart. When the time came to part, each swore that they would be faithful and true, and to seal the compact, "Les" gave the fair maiden a box of stationery which she was to use in correspondence with him. All went well for a spell; letters came regularly and frequently; then the writing slowed down, until only an occasional note put in its appearance. The climax came, when a letter on this self-same stationery arrived, stating that the maiden in question had met a dashing aviator, and that she thought it would be best for all concerned to break off relations. This is but one of many similar incidents in Lieutenant Leslie's life, revealing that gentleman's tendency to fall a victim to the charms of the fair sex.

But we must leave the romance of his life in order to deal with the material facts. Born in Fairfield, Nebraska, on October 20th, 1893, but migrated to Kansas, and from Kansas to Minot, North Dakota. After completing High School he worked for the Rumbling Plow Company and for the Northern Moline Plow Company, both of which had branches in Minot. Lieutenant Leslie was called to service June 15th, 1916, with Company D of the 1st North Dakota, now the 164th Infantry. He went to the border and on his return was on recruiting duty. On May 22nd, 1917, he went to the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on August 15th and ordered to report to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, September 1st, 1917. September 5th found him at Camp Mills with the 42nd (Rainbow) Division,

where he was ultimately assigned to Company B, 166th Infantry.

"Les" has served thru the war with Company B. He is courageous and efficient and is a leader of men. He has done excellent work on patrols, in Haumont and at Sedan. But the best one was executed early in the game on the Lorraine front. The mission of the patrol was to find out what was going on in Hameau d'Ancervillers. Leaving our lines at G. C. No. 6 at 10:00 P. M., accompanied by Second Lieutenant Paul V. Jackson and First Lieutenant Harry J. Loar, both of whom were then sergeants, and by Sergeant Ross C. Shafer, all of Company B, he crawled up to the German wire, passed under it, and proceeded to the edge of the town of Hameau d'Ancervillers, but as daylight approached retired slightly and took cover in a clump of willows about one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, located approximately seventy-five yards from the German trenches, and within the German wire defenses. There they lay in observation during the entire next day, not daring to move except when the breezes moved the willows. They were all armed with 45-calibre pistols, two hand grenades and a gas mask. For nourishment they carried a couple of sandwiches and a canteen of water. About 1:00 P. M. in the afternoon they heard sounds in the nearest trench indicating the presence of a working party. At 4:00 o'clock they saw a German walking along the front wire. At 2:30 they heard a band playing in Hallonville, a village in the rear of the enemy's lines. In addition, wagons and trains were heard, and two machine-gun emplacements were located, making the patrol most successful from the viewpoint of information secured.

But "Les" is more than a patrol leader; he is a good, all-round officer, efficient in every respect. In addition to this he has a pleasing personality, which makes him liked by every one. He was promoted on October 8th, 1918.



FIRST LIEUTENANT EARL P. MOSELEY

46 Mansion Street
Winooski, Vermont



"LITTLE MOSE," as he is affectionately called among his fellow officers, is of a retiring, quiet disposition. No one would ever pick him out as a humorist, yet few men are more witty than he. Not only is he witty; he is the possessor of a broad fund of general knowledge, such as the names of cities and the size of their population.

Few officers are liked better by their men than "Mose." This is easily explained by the fact that he looks after the interests of his men,—sees that they get good billets, that they are properly clothed, that they get everything that can possibly be gotten. And all this is done without any fuss or display. It is this kind of work which endears an officer to his men.

But "Mose" is also strong in the field and on patrols. In battle, as at all other times, he is calm and collected, giving orders and directions without confusion, and creating in his men a feeling of strength and confidence. This feat can only be accomplished by one who is a thorough master of the problem in hand.

Lieutenant Moseley was born January 20th, 1896, at Colchester, Vermont, but at an early age moved to Winooski, where he attended the Public and High Schools. After completing High School he became a student in the University of Vermont, taking a course in Civil Engineering. Called to the first training camp at Plattsburg on May 12th, 1917, he emerged on August 15th with a Second Lieutenant's commission. He was sent immediately to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, remained there but a few days, and was then ordered to Camp Mills, New York, to join the 42nd Division, then in process of formation at that point. Assigned to Company B, 166th Infantry, he has been with that unit ever since. October 18th, 1917, saw him embark for France, and a few weeks later found him in France at the little village of Oey. But his school days were not yet ended; he was sent to the First Corps School at Gondrecourt, rejoining the regiment at Noidant. "Mose" served thru Lorraine and then fell sick with pneumonia, being away from June 22nd to August 22nd, 1918. He rejoined us at Outremacourt, took part in the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives, and in the march to the Rhine. He was promoted November 6th, 1918.





SECOND LIEUTENANT PAUL VANE JACKSON

128 Bolton Avenue
Newark, Ohio



THOUGH the Gods willed that Second Lieutenant Paul Vane Jackson should be born in Jacksontown, Ohio, on April 2, 1891, Fate decreed that his real home should be in Newark. There he attended the Public and High Schools, and there he grew from a boy to a man. Dame Rumor has it that "Jack" had disagreements with his school masters, but all this has been blotted out by his splendid work in the war. It was at Chateau Thierry that "Jack's" finest qualities shown forth. Company B was lying in the woods on a hill overlooking the Ourcq Valley, when a shell fell in the midst of one platoon, killing seventeen men and wounding many others. It was a ghastly situation and demanded heroic action. While others

scuttled to their holes, "Jack" took charge and amid shot and shell cleared away the awful human wreckage. For that deed of gallantry "Jack" was cited by the division commander and ultimately commissioned. The details of this story have travelled three thousand miles across the sea, and that is why the citizens of Newark are planning to give a big reception to "Jack" when he comes marching home.

"Jack," after completing school, became a clerk for the B. and O. S. W. Railway, and later worked in the Baltimore and Ohio shops. On June 2nd, 1910, he enlisted in the 7th Cavalry, located at Fort Logan, Colorado. He served in this unit for three years, and then went to work for the National Biscuit Company. On June 6th, 1917, he enlisted in Company B, 4th Ohio Infantry, which became the 166th Infantry.



COMPANY "B" ROLL

Name	Home	State
First Sergeants—		
Bowyer, Levi V.	Latty	Ohio
Green, John A. (attchd.)	Columbus	Ohio
Supply Sergeant—		
Trigg, Edward E.	Birmingham	Alabama
Nelson, T. E.	128 Bricknell St., Columbus	Ohio
Mess Sergeant—		
Baumgartner, Frank	Newark	Ohio
Sergeants—		
Brakebill, Grover C.	Columbus	Ohio
Clark, Leroy	Delaware	Ohio
Cooley, Charles R.	Oberlin	Ohio
Craft, Phaon F.	Antwerp	Ohio
Edington, John (attchd.)	Columbus	Ohio
Gibson, James A.	Columbus	Ohio
Holstein, Frank	Columbus	Ohio
Kinney, Arthur B.	Newark	Ohio
Schmitt, Norman C.	Columbus	Ohio
Shafer, Ross C.	Oakwood	Ohio
Swabey, William A.	Duke	Ohio
Thomas, George D.	Columbus	Ohio
Corporals—		
Baker, George W.	Columbus	Ohio
Behrendsen, Andrew C.	Sandusky	Ohio
Berlin, Curtis C.	Warren	Arkansas
Breig, Everett B.	Storm Lake	Iowa
Callahan, Andrew M.	Newark	Ohio
Corum, James A.	Flint Mills	Ohio
Danberry, Robert L.	Lebanon	Ohio
DeGroat, Charles	Oneonta	New York
Dowell, Theodore L.	Quinque	Virginia
Drake, Harry C.	Columbus	Ohio
Farmer, Raymond	Marietta	Ohio
Fletcher, Harold L.	Woodstock	Ohio
Hiltibrand, Archie E.	Springfield	Ohio
Hook, Edward L.	Newark	Ohio
Kirkpatrick	Blanchester	Ohio
Leslie, Dallas D.	Paulding	Ohio
Marker, John W.	Priceton	Ohio
Markey, Herbert	Dayton	Ohio
McQuestion, William G.	Oakwood	Ohio
Neibarger, Harvey D.	Alexandria	Ohio
Post, Joseph H.	Newark	Ohio
Rigby, Ronald R.	Columbus	Ohio
Schwartz, Dale E.	Station B, No. 7, R.F.D., Columbus	Ohio
Sheffler, James S.	Bradenville	Pennsylvania
Socklege, Rudolph	Hermone	Pennsylvania
Thorp, Henry C.	Newark	Ohio
Turner, William	Marietta	Ohio
Van Ham, Raymond	Springfield	Ohio
Weible, Clyde	Paulding	Ohio
Williamson, William	Paulsboro	New Jersey
Cooks—		
Bedell, William	Newark	Ohio
Fitzgerald, Michael	Columbus	Ohio
Jones, Harley E.	Wilmington	Ohio
Potts, Felix	Columbus	Ohio
Mechanics—		
Jones, Cassius C.	Wilmington	Ohio
Knupke, Harry	Sandusky	Ohio
Stallard, Fred	Youngstown	Ohio
Tucker, James B.	Marietta	Ohio
Privates, First Class—		
Arden, Edward S.	Columbus	Ohio
Arthur, Albert B.	Columbus	Ohio
Barle, Giligore	Alliance	Ohio
Bell, John	Seminole	Pennsylvania
Blackman, Obediah	Old Dock	No. Carolina
Borgman, William F.	Le Souers	Minnesota
Boswell, Ralph H.	Newport	Ohio
Bowan, Jesse J.	Durham	No. Carolina
Boydén, Frank H.	Davis	West Virginia
Dreers, John	Dundee	Minnesota
Brooks, Alfred	Morris	Alabama
Bruney, Ora W.	Springfield	Ohio
Burnside, Ervin J.	Grover Hill	Ohio
Burton, Simeon J.	Marietta	Ohio
Cangeme, Santo	Rahway	New Jersey
Carter, Richard	Youngstown	Ohio

Name	Home	State
Chirila, Tiriesak	Cleveland	Ohio
Cox, Muncy	Fox	Virginia
Delaney, James A.	New Britton	Connecticut
Duffer, Frank R.	Formosa	Virginia
Fetner, Thomas	Ashland	Alabama
Foosey, Robert F.	St. Louis	Missouri
Foster, Charles Q.	Gibsonville	No. Carolina
Frecono, Giovanni	Albion	New York
Hannaberry, Thomas	New York	New York
Hinnant, Claudius	Pikeville	No. Carolina
Imperito, Salvator	Williamsbridge	New York
Inman, Jack	Tuscumbia	Alabama
Kereli, Mike	Newark	Ohio
King, Ralph E.	Marietta	Ohio
Laker, Valentine	Payne	Ohio
Lipp, John	Sandusky	Ohio
Little, Harris N.	Carnesville	Georgia
Martin, Vernon M.	Deucher	Ohio
McDermott, Frank	Amherst	Ohio
Mueller, John D.	Cincinnati	Ohio
Plum, Roy	Brooklyn	New York
Riley, Edward	Chicago	Illinois
Roberts, Roe V.	Croton	Ohio
Schwock, James E.	Newark	Ohio
Silver, Oscar H.	Bromley	Kentucky
Singer, Joseph	Buffalo	New York
Sorum, Anders O.	Port Richmond	New York
Stratman, Earnest R.J.	Colgate	Maryland
Taylor, Charles E.	Columbus	Ohio
Taylor, Charles Elmer	Cumberland	Maryland
Taylor, Galen	Milford	Ohio
Thorn, Earnest W.	Elm City	No. Carolina
Visintine, Joseph J.	Columbus	Ohio
Ware, Sam	Beverly	West Virginia
Watts, Earl	Alkol	West Virginia
Weaver, Ray	Troy	Ohio
White, Isom	Alexandria	Louisiana
Witt, Edward	St. Louis	Missouri
Zorzi, Myer E.	Wilkesbarre	Pennsylvania
Privates—		
Aldridge, Edwin O.	Jackson	Ohio
Amore, Leonard S.	Pataskala	Ohio
Arnold, Otis	Louisburg	No. Carolina
Bankston, Preston	Jefferson	Alabama
Beaver, Ab. M.	Paynor	Texas
Begley, Johnnie	Confluence	Kentucky
Blalock, William C.	Durham	No. Carolina
Bounds, James M.	Sycamore	Louisiana
Brooks, Walter	DeSoto	Missouri
Butler, James	Zanesville	Ohio
Carpenter, Charlie I.	Hartsell	Alabama
Carroll, William T.	Paragould	Arkansas
Casher, John O.	Venetia	Pennsylvania
Casdorff, Harry	Guthrie	West Virginia
Childers, Arthur	Smithporte	No. Carolina
Chisholm, James	St. Louis	Missouri
Collins, Michael F.	Columbus	Ohio
Compton, James	Knoxville	Tennessee
Cooley, Sidney G.	Watson	Alabama
Cooley, Berry A.	DeRidder	Louisiana
Craig, Henry E.	Everett	Washington
Cramer, Ralph	Hamden	Ohio
Crawford, George S.	Alamance	No. Carolina
Crosby, John A.	Newton	Mississippi
Cude, Honer V.	Imboder	Arkansas
Curry, William M.	Manford	Alabama
Daily, Jack A.	Flat Woods	Tennessee
Daniels, Joseph	New York	New York
Demere, St. Clair	Chabolskee	Florida
Dempsey, Jay T.	New York	New York
Dietz, George E.	Newark	Ohio
Dollar, Arthur	Rogland	Alabama
DuBois, Leon	South Wales	New York
Dykes, Osborne W.	Banks	Alabama
Ehrenfeld, Harry	Williams Bridge	New York
Ellington, Alex. E.	Mt. Holy	No. Carolina
Elkins, David L.	Hillsboro	No. Carolina
Farnan, Thomas	New York	New York
Fender, Adam C.	Piney Creek	No. Carolina
Fields, Ernest	Morris	Alabama
Franklin, Ade	Pyatte	No. Carolina
Freeman, Joseph H.	Morristown	Tennessee

Name	Home	State
Gillum, S. B., Jr.	Collins	Alabama
Gourley, Willard	Marietta	Ohio
Greene, Lowell C.	Lattimore	No. Carolina
Grimes, Henry P.	Manauma	Florida
Hadacek, Frank J.	Duncan	Iowa
Harris, Moody W.	Forest	Louisiana
Harris, George W.	Tuscumbia	Alabama
Hartsell, Titus A.	Oakboro	No. Carolina
Helms, Lee	Monroe	No. Carolina
Herren, Stephen W.	Lamar	Alabama
Holland, Charles E.	Milton	Florida
Hornaday, Victor C.	Burlington	No. Carolina
Hudler, Walter	Grassy Creek	No. Carolina
Hurd, John L. S.	Cherokee	Alabama
Imperato, Salvatore	New York	New York
Isaacs, Frank	Clover Bottom	Kentucky
Isaacs, James N.	Wind Cane	Kentucky
Johnson, William A.	Sartis	Mississippi
Johnson, James W.	Mount Rest	So. Carolina
Kelly, Joseph M.	Verbena	Alabama
King, James F.	Bond	Kentucky
Koehler, Curtis C.	Columbus	Ohio
Koregtowski, Stanley	St. Paul	Minnesota
Laurence, Thomas A.	Brooklyn	New York
Lawter, William M.	Lynn	No. Carolina
Lee, Charles L.	Breggs	Alabama
Ledbetter, James E.	Townville	So. Carolina
Ellington, Alex. E.	Mount Olive	No. Carolina
Lennon, James	Longford	Ireland
Lewis, Charles H.	Columbus	Ohio
Mann, Henry N.	Seman	Alabama
McCormick, Matthew	New York	New York
McCutecheon, John F.	Somerville	Alabama
Mellet, John J.	Columbus	Ohio
Messer, Nathaniel M.	Cleburne Co.	Georgia
Moore, Myron W.	Carroll	Maine
Newsom, Robert J.	Coffee Springs	Alabama
Ozment, Bertram B.	Tuscaloosa	Alabama
Paloelogos, George A.	Brooklyn	New York

Name	Home	State
Palmer, Perry E.	Andalusia	Alabama
Parker, Edger L.	Marysville	No. Carolina
Pitts, Frank	Greene	Iowa
Polk, Albert	Springfield	Ohio
Pritchard, William L.	Hightower	Alabama
Rakes, John M.	West Durham	No. Carolina
Robbins, Estan W.	Quinton	Alabama
Roesch, Alfred	North Wales	Pennsylvania
Roney, Andrew B.	Hartford	Alabama
Rosecoe, Michael G.	DuBois St., Detroit	Michigan
Rose, Ross A.	Akron	Ohio
Smith, Millard	Geneva	Alabama
Smith, William J.	Alert	No. Carolina
Stricklin, Richard	Trade	Alabama
Sweeney, Ambrose J.	New York	New York
Sechrist, Luther J.	Mount Airy	No. Carolina
Secor, Nicholas E.	Paindridge	Connecticut
Shepherd, Garland	Winfield	Alabama
Shiple, Isaac H.	Moundville	Alabama
Shipman, Raymond A.	Columbus	Ohio
Shook, Homer	Asheville	No. Carolina
Skibo, Julius	Glassport	Pennsylvania
Taylor, Cleo	Blue Eye	Missouri
Thomas, Wiley	Jackson Springs	No. Carolina
Todd, Claude	Vincent	Alabama
Toppin, Vernon	Tyner	No. Carolina
Walker, Sidney	Hurdlow	Tennessee
Warnecke, Harry A.	St. Louis	Missouri
Waters, William R.	Newry	So. Carolina
Webb, James B.	Columbus	Ohio
Weinstein, Isaac Z.	Tuscaloosa	Alabama
Whisenhunt, Noah W.	Midland	Arkansas
Williams, Charles B.	Ironshore	Maryland
Williams, Ray G.	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Williamson, Arthur	Heflin	Alabama
Wood, John L.	Linden	No. Carolina
Wright, Bruce L.	Kingston	No. Carolina

WOUNDED

Name	Home	Date
<i>Sergeants—</i>		
Arter, Clinton	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Dewitt, Alonzo	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Downey, Vernes	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Denney, Marion	Marion, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Roberts, Frank	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Roberts, Nathan	Galloway, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Woltman, James F. E.	Columbus, Ohio	July 29, 1918
Young, Jay C.	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 16, 1918
<i>Corporals—</i>		
Baker, James R.	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Fox, Dewey	Sandusky, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Goodwin, John C.	Blk nechester, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Hanes, Stewart A.	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Horvath, Joe	Sandusky, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Lerch, Howard	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 13-July 28
Mathews, William B.	Johnstown, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Murray, Charles	Elyria, Ohio	Oct. 17, 1918
Neff, Boyd	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Slaughter, Oscar	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
<i>Bugler—</i>		
Paulsell, Edward M.	Columbus, Ohio	July 15, 1918
<i>Privates—</i>		
Allison, Raymond D.	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Almquist, Maurice	Nickerson, Neb.	July 28, 1918
Baker, Charles O.	Columbus, Ohio	June 6-July 15-28
Barrow, Albert	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Barnhart, Cloy	Elyria, Ohio	July 16, 1918
Bland, Willie		July 28, 1918
Borton, Oliver	Wilmington, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Burgess, Harry	Kentucky	July 28, 1918
Craft, Albert E.	Antwerp, Ohio	Sept. 14, 1918
Craig, Cromwell	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Crawford, Gerald W.	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Curtis, Thomas	Sandusky, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Davis, Aaron B.		July 28, 1918
Davis, Charles	Fremont City, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Farnham, Forrest W.	Warren, Maine	Oct. 18, 1918
Finnegan, George F.	Paulding, Ohio	July 15, 1918
Fleig, Frank	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Fleshner, Philip		July 28, 1918

Name	Home	Date
Forrestier, Clebert	Carence, Louisiana	July 28, 1918
Franklin, Charles W.	Youngstown, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Gilson, James	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Ginther, Oliver	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 13, 1918
Griggs, Albert	Toledo, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Hamilton, Floyd	Newark, Ohio	July 15, 1918
Hufford, Fred H.	Marietta, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Ingram, Dorsey		July 28, 1918
Inlow, Orris E.	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Johnson, William G.	Youngstown, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Karbin, George	Youngstown, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Kershaw, Edward M.	Elyria, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Kitts, Hugh		July 28, 1918
Kleinlein, Wilbur D.	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Lees, Harry	Newark, Ohio	July 15, 1918
Lichtenstein, Sam	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Lucas, William	Kentucky	July 28, 1918
Mansberger, Burt L.	Newark, Ohio	April 7-July 28
Maur, John	Sandusky, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Mills, Martin J.	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Moffett, Herschall	Upper Sandusky, O.	July 28, 1918
Moore, John F.	Waterbury, Conn.	July 28, 1918
Mullen, Vernon	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Oder, Charles	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
O'Neill, Robert J.	Newark, Ohio	July 15, 1918
O'Nilo, Loui	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Parcels, Charles	Springfield, Ohio	Sept. 11, 1918
Paulsen, John R.	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Patterson, Clyde E.	Johnstown, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Perl, John	Paulding, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Polecci, Tony	Calabra, Italy	July 15-Oct. 17
Potter, Charles A.	Springfield, Ohio	Sept. 12, 1918
Puckett, Clarence	Sabina, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Savage, Thomas	Youngstown, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Schneidrite, William	Larksville, Penna.	July 28, 1918
Seward, Arthur L.		July 28, 1918
Shiffman, William	Pennsylvania	July 28, 1918
Simons, Jesse P.	Newark, Ohio	June 6-July 28
Smith, Joseph	Harrisburg, Ill.	July 28, 1918
Smith, Pearl	Columbus, Ohio	April 7, 1918
Smith, Walter	Grafton, Ohio	July 28, 1918

Name	Home	Date
Swiatkewiz, Louis		July 28, 1918
Swindler, Bart W.	Paulding, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Tripplett, Wilburn		July 28, 1918
Trosky, Joseph F.		July 28, 1918
Walsh, Harry	Blanchester, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Weaver, Paul	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Weber, Thomas	Baltimore, Md	July 28, 1918

Name	Home	Date
Weller, Chester	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Wheeler, Carl L.	Newark, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Whitten, Bernie		July 28, 1918
Wilgus, Eli H.	London, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Wilson, John S.	Newark, Ohio	July 30, 1918
Wilson, Paul A.	Grandview, Ohio	July 28, 1918

TRANSFERRED

Name	Home	Date
<i>Sergeants—</i>		
Downey, Thomas	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1918
Herbst, Fred	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1918
Loar, Harry J.	Sunbury, Ohio	Aug. 18, 1918
Meeks, George B.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 4, 1918
Nelson, Theodore E.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 4, 1918
Peney, Deral	Youngstown, Ohio	Aug. 12, 1918
Pierre, Bertram A.	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1918
<i>Corporals—</i>		
Graham, Hayes D.	Granville, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1918
Neff, Donald D.	Marietta, Ohio	Nov. 29, 1918
Strickland, William	Columbus, Ohio	July 10, 1918
<i>Mechanic—</i>		
Fry, Andrew M.	New York City	Sept. 19, 1918
<i>Privates—</i>		
Almasan, Wasilie	Indiana Harbor, Ind.	Nov. 14, 1918
Arnold, Alex	Wakefield, N. C.	Sept. 30, 1918
Ashton, Ora R.		Aug. 21, 1918
Atkinson, Julius	Abbotsburg, N. C.	Oct. 26, 1918
Babb, Luther	Lawrence, S. C.	Oct. 26, 1918
Baker, Charles O.	Columbus, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Baker, William H.	Carruthersville, Mo.	Sept. 30, 1918
Bateman, Merrill C.	Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 12, 1918
Barwick, Jule	Mount Olive, N. C.	Nov. 30, 1918
Behmer, Chandler	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 13, 1918
Birtsas, Frank	Cleveland, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Boone, Burtis T.	Springhope, N. C.	Dec. 4, 1918
Breth, Chester H.		Aug. 21, 1917
Briles, Roscoe	Thomasville, N. C.	Sept. 30, 1918
Brower, Stanley	(Discharged)	Sept. 21, 1917
Brown, Frank M.	Johnstown, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1918
Burns, Glenn F.		Oct. 29, 1918
Burt, Joseph E.	Iowa	Nov. 25, 1918
Butler, J. S.	(Discharged)	Sept. 5, 1918
Carr, Willie	Warrior, Alabama	Nov. 25, 1918
Cates, Roney	Hurdler Mills, Ala.	Oct. 26, 1918
Costella, Rudolph	(Discharged)	Oct. 9, 1917
Cox, Charley C.	Mulberry, Ark.	Oct. 26, 1918
Catrett, Israel B.	Brantley, Ala.	Sept. 30, 1918
Cravle, Bryon L.		Aug. 21, 1917
Cuceeli, George L.		April 14, 1918
Dean, Ralph	Johnstown, Ohio	Aug. 21, 1917
Decker, William	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 13, 1918
Decovey, Charles		Aug. 21, 1917
Doughty, Charles	Philipsburg Center, Pa.	Oct. 26, 1918
Dutt, Harley	(Discharged)	Oct. 9, 1917
Elhart, Walter		Aug. 21, 1917
Ellison, Joseph	St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 26, 1918
English, Ralph L.	Mount Olive, N. C.	Oct. 26, 1918
Fladt, Arthur S.		Aug. 21, 1918
Frickenstein, Arthur	New York City	Sept. 19, 1918
Fulcher, Jesse M.	Haw River, N. C.	Aug. 30, 1918
Giles, Eugene P.		Nov. 20, 1918
Graham, Stanley B.		Aug. 21, 1917
Groll, August H.	(Discharged)	Oct. 14, 1917
Hallmark, Elige B.		Nov. 20, 1918
Hammer, Warner E.		Aug. 21, 1918
Hanna, Needham	Farm Springs, Miss.	Nov. 20, 1918
Hawkins, Porter		June 27, 1918
Hendricks, Floyd	Youngstown, Ohio	June 27, 1918
Henniger, Clyde		Aug. 21, 1917
Herren, William A.	Lamar, La.	Oct. 26, 1918
Higgins, Duane D.	Columbus, Ohio	May 28, 1918
Hitchcock, Ulysses	Oakwood, Ohio	Oct. 26, 1918
Hollowell, John M.		Nov. 12, 1918
Hurd, George C.		Nov. 20, 1918
Jones, Lumis P.		Nov. 20, 1918

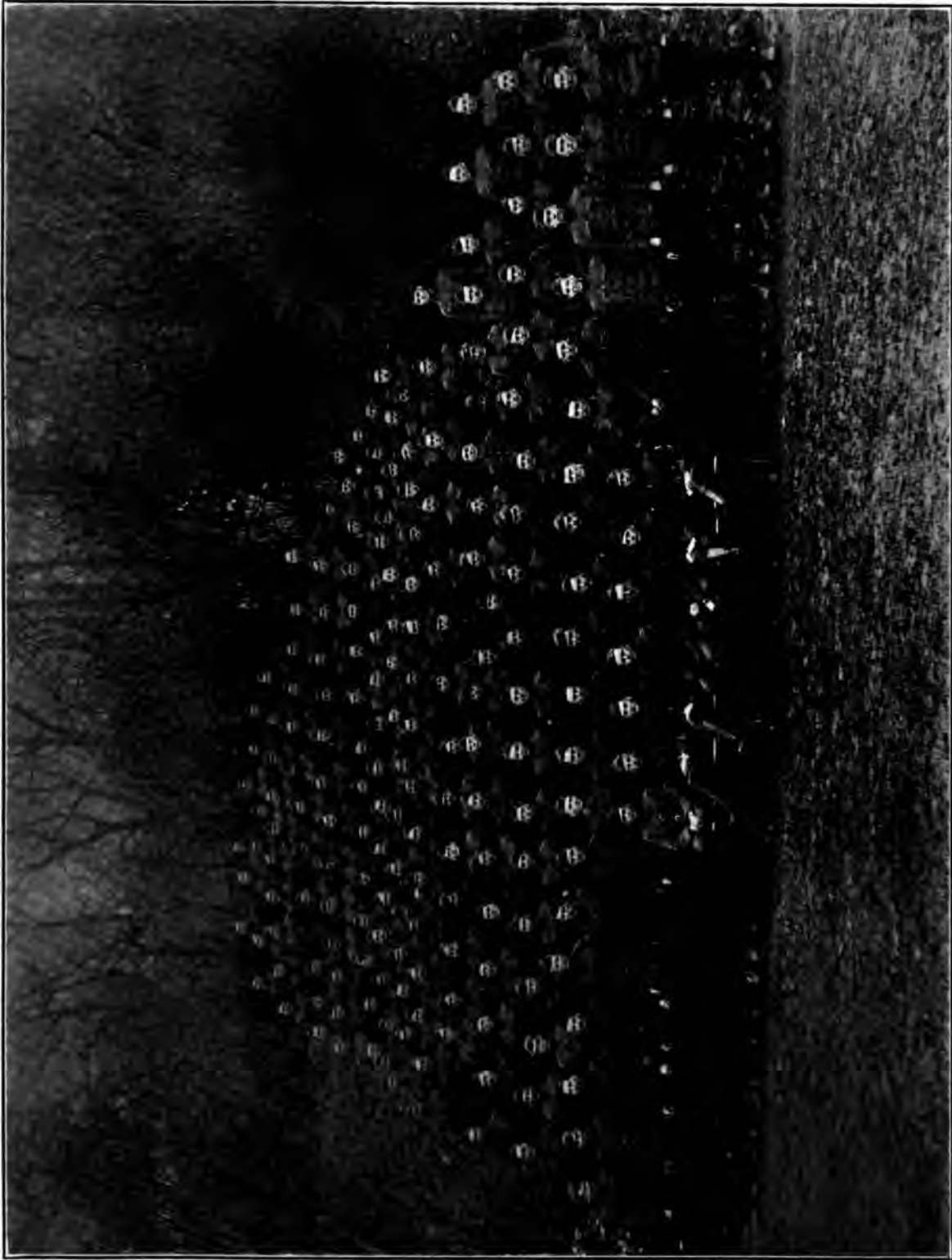
Name	Home	Date
Jones, Earl I.	Columbus, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1918
Jones, Benjamin	Newark, Ohio	Mar. 27, 1918
Kallish, David		June 20, 1918
King, Charles E.		Aug. 21, 1918
King, Benjamin		Aug. 21, 1918
Kinler, Ernest	Luling, La.	Oct. 26, 1918
Klenke, John C.	Springfield, Ohio	Nov. 25, 1918
Kotucek, Louis	Long Island, N. Y.	Nov. 25, 1918
Ledbetter, James E.		Nov. 20, 1918
Leonard, Clay L.		Aug. 21, 1918
Lind, Ralph	Columbus, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Loper, Cyrus R.		Nov. 20, 1918
Lusk, Cecil		April 21, 1918
McArthur, Floyd G.		Nov. 25, 1918
McGee, Robert L.	Lincolnton, N. C.	Oct. 26, 1918
McNealy, George H.		Nov. 25, 1918
McSwain, Ewell L.	Newton, Ala.	Nov. 25, 1918
Manley, Algie		Nov. 20, 1918
Mapes, Edward P.	(Discharged)	Oct. 1, 1917
Marshall, Robert U.	Chapel Hill, Tenn.	Nov. 20, 1918
Mathews, Roy	Warren, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1918
Meadows, Calvin C.	Andalusia, Ala.	Sept. 30, 1918
Miller, Bernard		Aug. 21, 1917
Miller, Frederick	Columbus, Ohio	June 5, 1918
Moore, Urban A.	Maine	Nov. 20, 1918
Murphy, Edward R.	Columbus, Ohio	June 10, 1918
Natuzzi, Joseph		April 14, 1918
Parmer, Alexander	St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 19, 1918
Palmer, John A.		Nov. 20, 1918
Picone, Charles	Cleveland, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Rapier, William A.		Oct. 26, 1918
Rennels, Charles	Johnstown, Ohio	Aug. 21, 1917
Rolison, Samuel N.	Balion, S. C.	Oct. 26, 1918
Roscoe, Michael		June 11, 1918
Ruder, Nelson R.		Aug. 21, 1917
Ronald, Frank		Aug. 21, 1917
Sasser, Richard F.	Hacoda, Ala.	Oct. 26, 1918
Schuhait, Abe	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 26, 1918
Scott, Ray	Columbus, Ohio	May 25, 1918
Sears, William I.	Witumpka, Ala.	Sept. 30, 1918
Sheldon, Jack	Columbus, Ohio	April 12, 1918
Sloan, David R.	Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 21, 1917
Smith, Boykin	Opelika, Ala.	Sept. 30, 1918
Snarskey, Anthony		Nov. 20, 1918
Snodgrass, Orville	Wilmington, Ohio	Oct. 26, 1918
Spina, Francisca		April 4, 1918
Stevens, Walter	Marietta, Ohio	June 16, 1918
Stickles, Harvey B.		Aug. 21, 1918
Sabosky, Paul		June 14, 1918
Taylor, Manley E.		Nov. 20, 1918
Tecsa, Amos	Newark, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Temple, Frank	Newark, Ohio	June 21, 1918
Thieser, W. J.		Aug. 21, 1917
Thomas, James B.	Greensboro, N. C.	Nov. 20, 1918
Vetito, Charles C.	Hadensburg, Tenn.	Oct. 26, 1918
Wadell, Roger		Oct. 26, 1918
Ward, Emmet Lee	Tuxedo, Ala.	Sept. 30, 1918
Ward, Robert F.	Asheville, N. C.	Sept. 20, 1918
Webb, Lurmon	Mills Creek, Ky.	Sept. 30, 1917
Welsch, Barnard M.		Nov. 20, 1918
Whitaker, John M.		Sept. 30, 1918
Whited, Frank		June 11, 1918
Widmer, Richard		Sept. 30, 1918
Williams, Thurman E.	Alexandria, Ohio	Aug. 21, 1918
Wilson, James H.	Beverly, Ohio	Sept. 20, 1918
Wright, Walter M.	Tallahassee, Fla.	Oct. 26, 1918
Yarnell, John A.	Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 12, 1918

SECTION VII

COMPANY "C"

Preliminary History

Company C was organized at London, Ohio, June 28th, 1915, by Major John C. Volka, at that time a Captain. He was assisted by First Lieutenant Raymond M. Cheseldine and Second Lieutenant Raymond Mabe. In January, 1916, the company was called out on riot duty at Youngstown, Ohio. June 19th, 1916, the company was called into Federal Service and went to the Mexican Border as a part of the Old Fourth Ohio Infantry. Its officers on this occasion were Captain John C. Volka, First Lieutenant Raymond M. Cheseldine, and Second Lieutenant James K. Campbell, Second Lieutenant Mabe having resigned. The company on returning from the border was mustered out at Fort Wayne, Detroit, March 3rd, 1917. The company was again called into Federal Service July 15th, 1917. First Lieutenant James K. Campbell had been assigned to Company K, thus making a vacancy, which was filled by Second Lieutenant Robert L. Rea, a former First Sergeant of Company C. The company arrived at Camp Perry August 13th, 1917.



COMPANY "C," 166TH INFANTRY



CAPTAIN LEON WALTER MIESSE

736 East Main Street
Lancaster, Ohio



CAPTAIN Leon Walters Miesse was born in Lancaster, Ohio, September 3rd, 1889. He received his education in the Public and High Schools of Lancaster and in Ohio State University. On completing his studies he went to work with the Claflin Engineering Company, remaining three years in that position. He then spent one year with the Altons Foundry Company. On June 15th, 1916, he went to the Mexican Border with Company L as a First Lieutenant. He returned home March 4th, 1917, and was assigned to recruiting duty for Company L from May 21st to July 15th. On August 13th, 1917, he went with Company L to Camp Perry, and on September 7th to Camp Mills, New York. There he was sent to the 83rd Brigade Headquarters as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Michael J. Lenihan, with whom he remained until January 10th, 1918, when he was returned to Company L.

He served with that organization in Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry and Saint Mihiel. In Champagne he was in command of Company L, the company which bore the brunt of the German onslaught of July 15th. On September 9th, 1918, just three days before the Saint Mihiel offensive, he was made a Captain. On September 25th he was transferred from the Third to the First Battalion and assigned to Company C, which unit he commanded with much credit to himself in the Argonne, before St. Georges and Sedan.

"Leon" has not been with us long, but we feel that he is one of us because we knew him even before he came. He is cheerful and good-natured most of the time, but on occasions he can be unpleasant, as for instance, when he is scrambling for billets. He, like all other commanding officers, believes that his company is the best company in the battalion, but in spite of these little failings, he stands out as one of the best captains in the regiment.





FIRST LIEUTENANT SINCLAIR J. WILSON

110 Kent Street
Brooklyn, New York



HE is tall and wiry, but not skinny; he is serious, but not too serious; he is humorous, but not cynical; he is courageous, but not foolhardy; he enjoys life, but is not a spendthrift; he is a student and thinker, but not a bookworm; he is not divine, but human,—such a man is First Lieutenant Sinclair J. Wilson.

"Doc" was born June 2, 1892, in Brooklyn, New York. He attended the High Schools of that city, after which he became a student in Columbia and then Teachers' College of Columbia University. There he acquired an interest in mathematics, so we find him taking graduate work in that subject in New York University. On the completion of his university courses "Doc" began teaching in the Boys' High School fronting on Marcy and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn. He was there from 1913 to 1917, going to Plattsburg on May 12th of the latter year. August 15th he emerged as a Second Lieutenant, and was immediately assigned to the 42nd Division, which was then in process of formation at Camp Mills, New York. He was placed with Company C, 166th Infantry, with which unit he has remained ever since. He sailed for France on October 18th, arrived in St. Nazaire October 31st, and one month later found him in the British Bayonet School at St. Pole. There "Doc" acquired a thorough knowledge of the bayonet, and on returning to his company he was able to give an excellent course of instruction. On completing the school at St. Pole he went into the trenches with the Canadians at Vimy Ridge,—then the unhealthiest point on the Western Front. After this experience he rejoined his company, which was on that famous march from the Fourth to the Seventh Training Area.

The period of training o'er, "Doc" went with his organization into the Lorraine trenches, and then thru the Champagne-Marne Defensive, the Aisne-Marne, Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensives, performing courageous and efficient work in all.

In the Meuse-Argonne it was that "Doc" put over one of the cleverest patrols ever staged. The final preparations for a third attack on St. Georges were being completed and the "Big Boys" wanted to know if the Boche wire was sufficiently cut to allow troops to pass. To "Doc" fell the task of finding out,—a simple task to figure out on paper when one is ten miles behind the lines, but not simple in execution. Taking one man, he left his own front line just at dusk, crawled six hundred yards across No Man's Land,—crouching low to the ground now and then, as an enemy flare lighted up the surrounding country, or as a machine gun sent forth its evening message of hate and death,—reached the enemy's wire, found that it was passable, and in the course of that work located an enemy machine-gun emplacement.

Again, in the last trying days before Sedan "Doc" led an advance patrol, making steady advances, keeping the battalion informed of the position of the enemy, thus saving many lives. To conduct these advance patrols toward the last required courage, for everyone knew that the end was near, and that to fall by the wayside then would be to fall when the goal of long months of bitter struggle was in sight. But "Doc" measured up to the occasion, quietly, yet with determination, and saw it thru.

"Old Doc" is one of the most conscientious, hard-working, efficient officers we have. When he takes hold of a job, that is a guarantee that the work will be done well. If there is some sort of a show to be put on for the General, "Doc" is very apt to have charge of it. Indeed, he is a veritable mainstay of the First Battalion.

FIRST LIEUTENANT MILTON MARTIN LATTA

414 East Lincoln Avenue
Goshen, Indiana



INDIANA, The Hoosier State, has long been famous for its great men, but the people of that state little realized that the beautiful baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pierce Latta of Goshen, on September 23rd, 1895, was some twenty-four years hence to become a distinguished figure in the World War. First Lieutenant Milton M. Latta received his early education in the Public and High Schools of Goshen, Indiana, after which he undertook to learn con-

structive work with the George J. Grant Construction Company. But after two years of work ranging all the way from brick-laying to time-keeping, he decided that he did not know enough to go on, so accordingly we find him at the University of Minnesota during the next two years.

There his study was rudely interrupted by the blare of the trumpet of war, and we see our friend "Latter" emerging from the college cloister, as did the monks of old, to lay down the pen and take up the sword. May 14, 1917, found him at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and three months of hard, serious work made him a First Lieutenant. Things now moved fast. He was sent to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, remaining there a few days, and then moved on to Camp Mills, where he was assigned to Company C, 166th Infantry, 42nd (Rainbow) Division. October 18th, 1917, saw him on the way to France. Reaching France, he was sent immedi-

ately to the First Corps School at Gondrecourt. He returned to enter the trenches with the division in February.

He always had a hankering for company administration and his opportunity came on the battlefield of the Ourcq. Bearing up well under this soul-trying load he again led his company into the Saint Mihiel fray, after which he was sent to the Army School of the Line at Langres. From the line at St. Benoit he rejoined the company on the Rhine. Now he is the Personnel Officer of the regiment and hopes to have last month's pay ready at least by next month.

"Latter" is recognized as a strong, capable, efficient officer. He is very serious in all that he does,—sometimes too serious, for we all know it does not pay in war to be too serious. He is of a studious nature and is a lover of art. His pencil has traced the beauties of Notre Dame of Paris and the sad appeal of the front line towns. For even the war has been powerless to make him forget his first love,—architecture. He sketches on the slightest provocation.

He is a consummate social genius, particularly at the dinner table. He eats plenty of everything, but is especially fond of jam. One day the Mess Officer, Lieutenant Reiser, had been to Langres to buy rations, jam included. "Latter," with his usual appetite at the evening meal, was wading into the jam when Paul Reiser, who had been watching him for some time, exclaimed: "My God, 'Latter,' that's not a vegetable, it's a condiment."





FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES A. MOSELEY

(Killed in Action, July 28th, 1918)

56 Douglas Road
Glen Ridge, New Jersey

WHEN you see a big man leading his weary platoon down the road and he has a great big grin in proportion to his size, in spite of the heat and the dust and the hell of the last "trick" in the line, you are led to smile, too, and think the old world isn't so dreary after all. That contagious smile was one of the characteristics of that stout-hearted officer, First Lieutenant James A. Moseley, which those who served with him remember so well.

Having been commissioned at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and attended a French Corps School in Southern France, he joined Company C at Benamenil in the St. Clement Sector during March, 1918, and it wasn't long before he was called "Jim" and active in all the work of the battalion. Patrolling No Man's Land in front of Ancerville and the neighborhood deprived him of a lot of sleep he might have been getting those nights, but the excitement and experiences amused him in that "tranquil sector." Extra work of that or any other kind was never a stumbling block to "Jim," as is evinced by the fact that when he graduated from Yale University in 1915, where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, he received Special Honors in English and Phi Beta Kappa.

He was appreciated before; but the true glory of his character and bravery was shown to all in the Champagne and officially recognized by General Pershing. His mother, Mrs. J. A. Moseley, was

later sent the Distinguished Service Cross and the following citation:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Suippe, France, July 15th, 1918, when two others had failed, one killed, and the other wounded, Lieutenant Moseley left his shelter during a most intense enemy artillery bombardment, searched for and located a wounded Corporal of his platoon, bringing him a distance of more than 400 yards to safety."

"Jim" was regardless of his personal danger when there was work to be done, and his men knew that he would not order them to do things which he himself would not do.

In those long days and nights of hiking and traveling from the Champagne Sector to the Foret de Fere, "Jim" retained the cheerful outlook, which kept up the morale of his men. The night of July 27th, when he was rolling up in a blanket with his sergeant to get some much-needed rest, every one in the battalion knew that the next day was going to be hard and bloody, but its full seriousness was not realized until it was found that "Jim's" name was on the list of our dead.

That spot on the slopes of the River Ourcq, where Lieutenant Moseley gave his life for the cause of his country, is consecrated ground; and will be hallowed in the memories of his comrades by reason of his optimism, his balanced consideration of the men under his command, and his brilliant gallantry.



SECOND LIEUTENANT ALBERT B. RANKIN

Elm Street
London, Ohio



SOME people are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them. "Little Eddie" Rankin, as he is affectionately called, belongs to that class of men who have achieved greatness. He was born in London, Ohio, February 11th, 1895, and there spent the early days of his life. He had completed High School and was ready to enter the university, when he was called to the border with Company C, the company with which he had been the first to enlist on June 28th, 1915. He returned from the Mexican Border in March, 1917, just in time to visit the home folks, say good-bye, and go to Camp Perry, and from there to Camp Mills to join the famous 42nd (Rainbow) Division, which sailed for France on October 18th, 1917. By reason of his splendid work on the border, "Little Eddie" had come to be the "Top Sergeant" of Company C. Accordingly, when the organization arrived in Chennevieres, France, and men to attend the Officers' Training School were asked for, he was among the first selected. At Langres he kept up his good work despite the fact that he was forced to eat potato peelings and water three times a day for a period of three months. On May 13th, 1918, he received a Second Lieutenant's commission, which he had so well merited. After leaving school he served with the 82nd and 78th Divisions, but his loyalty to his old unit soon brought him back to the Rainbow Division. Here, temporarily, he was assigned to Company A of the First Battalion, but ultimately he was transferred to Company C, his old company, and the company he started out with as a private. To those of us who know how hard it is to make one's way up from the ranks, this achievement of "Little Eddie" stands

out as an indication of his abilities. He returned as the company was emerging from the shambles of Chateau Thierry and bore a worthy part in the operations at Saint Mihiel, in the Argonne and before Sedan.

"Little Eddie" is a very versatile character. He plays well,—sometimes he plays horse, but most of the time he plays his favorite instrument, the ukulele. To paraphrase the words of the poet:

"Over its strings he, musingly, beginning doubtfully and far away,

First lets his fingers wander as they list;

Then as the touch of his loved instrument lends hope and fervor,

Nearer draws his theme,

First guesses by faint auroral flushes,

Sent along the wavering vista of his dream."

And as he plays the boys sing and dance. No party in the Premier Battalion is ever complete without "Eddie" and his war-worn music-box. But not only is he a musician; he is a story-teller of the first order. His favorite story is the story of the "Mathematical Dog," in which the dog in question puts down three and carries one. The other evening at a party a member of a certain princely house seemed to be suffering from convulsions, but investigation revealed that "Eddie" had only been telling more stories.

"Eddie" has a peculiar failing of picking up rumors. "I say, Doc (Sinclair J. Wilson), have you heard the rumor that we start home next week? Of course, now, I heard this down at Regimental; it may not be so; you can take it for what it is worth,—and really, now really, what do you think?" He also is indisposed to making decisions for himself. "Are you going to stay in the Regular Army, DeLacy?" "I don't know what to do; if I could only write to my mother. Why don't they give us time to think over this matter?"



SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH MILLER ENFIELD

Wellington, Kansas



IN Maxim's Cafe in Cologne peace reigned supreme. The German people were eating, drinking, laughing and talking as if war had never cast its darkening shadow across the Fatherland. Into this scene suddenly stalked a short, stubby, erect foreigner. His calm look of assurance and his air of worldly possession caused everyone to take more than a casual glance at him. The gentleman in question wore an American Officer's uniform and on his face was a care-free expression that is found in but one place in the world,—namely, "Out Where the West Begins." Tho Cologne was out of bounds for American officers, investigation revealed that the above mentioned personality was none other than our amiable friend and compatriot in arms, Second Lieutenant Joseph Miller Enfield, of Wellington, Kansas.

Mr. Enfield, as he is called back home, has the unique distinction of being born in Iowa, raised in Kansas and educated in the army. After completing the Wellington Public and High Schools, "Joe" went into the feed and grain business with his father. There he became a skillful salesman, as is evidenced by one transaction he engineered in the First Battalion. "Joe" had his old issue overcoat

cleaned and pressed up so it looked pretty nifty. Lieutenant Smith, who had a \$40.00 tailor-made overcoat, liked "Joe's" coat and suggested the possibility of a trade. "Well," says "Joe," "I don't know. I don't much want to get rid of that coat," and with that line of talk finally inveigled Lieutenant Smith into trading. A few days later Lieutenant Albert Rankin said to him: "'Joe,' you made a pretty clever trade with 'Smithy,' didn't you?" To which he replied: "Nothing else, Rankin." But to resume the story, "Joe's" business career was rudely interrupted when on May 14th, 1917, he enlisted in Company L, 139th Infantry, 35th Division, with which unit he sailed for France, April 25th, 1918. The division was one of that number brigaded with the British for training as a result of the March crisis. "Joe" did one turn in the trenches in Alsace-Lorraine with the 35th Division, after which he was sent to the Officers' Training School at Langres. At the close of the school he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Company C, 166th Infantry, of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, which unit he joined at Montfaucon, in the Argonne. Immediately, he found himself in charge of a platoon going into the attack. By the time "Joe" dug in and soaked and slopped around in the rain and mud for twenty-one days and took out his patrol, his continued good humor and untiring effort stamped him efficient and worthy.



SECOND LIEUTENANT HOBART SMITH

Patriot, Indiana



SECOND Lieutenant Hobart Smith was born March the 4th, 1898, in Patriot, Indiana. His early education was received in the Common and High Schools of that city, after which he went to Earlham College, located at Richmond, Indiana. That one from Patriot should be patriotic was to be expected, so it is not surprising that "Smithy" enlisted in the 7th United States Infantry, April 13th, 1917. He was immediately sent to the Mexican Border, but after remaining there six weeks returned with his unit to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. There he became Company Clerk with the rank of Corporal, and four days later he became a Sergeant. Only a short time after this he became Battalion Sergeant-Major. From that to the Third Officers' Training Camp on January 5th, 1918, was but a short step. Lieutenant Smith came to France as a casual, and was attached to the Army Corps School at Langres for six weeks, after which he was commissioned. He was assigned to the 92nd Division, with which unit he served in the Toul Sector. He was then sent to the 6th Division for three months, there having a perfectly killing time. Not satisfied with taking out twelve patrols in fourteen nights, he tried observing from an aeroplane and nearly broke his neck. Then he was transferred to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, reporting November 17th, 1918.

"Smithy" joined us at Stenay. Since that time he has made many strong friends and established a reputation as an efficient officer.





SECOND LIEUTENANT GABRIEL RALPH MIESSE

737 East Main Street
Lancaster, Ohio



SECOND Lieutenant Gabriel Ralph Miesse was born in Lancaster, Ohio, November 18th, 1892. He received his early education in the Public and High Schools of Lancaster, and later he attended Ohio State University. After leaving school he worked for the Kyle Manufacturing Company for two years and a half. He was in the employ of the Altens Foundry and Machine Works, when, on October 19th, 1914, he enlisted in Company L of the Old 4th Ohio. June 19th, 1916, he was called out and went to the Mexican Border, where he remained until March 5th, 1917, at which time he was mustered out at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.

On July 15th, 1917, he was again called out and on July 23rd he was mustered into Federal Service.

August 13th found him at Camp Perry as First Sergeant of Company L. He went with that organization to Camp Mills, New York, and on October 29th set sail for France, landing at Brest. From Brest he went to Meligny-la-Petite. On December 1st, 1917, he was ordered away to attend the Officers' Training School at Langres. There he took a General and Specialist Course, after which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant on May 3rd, 1918. On the day he was commissioned he was ordered to the 82nd Division, then brigaded with the British, and located at Ault, Brittany. Soon he was transferred to the 4th Division, and from the 4th to the 78th Division. Still later he was assigned to the 303rd Engineers as Gas Officer. November 20th, 1918, he was reassigned to his old outfit, the 42nd Division, which he joined at Unkelbach, December 28th, 1918.



COMPANY "C" ROLL

Name	Home Town	State	Name	Home Town	State
<i>First Sergeant—</i>			Bradford, Roy	Paragould	Arkansas
Curry, Earl	South Solon	Ohio	Brewster, Jesse	Rugby	Tennessee
<i>Supply Sergeant—</i>			Bruce, Carl	Athens	Ohio
Gammell, Wilbur E	London	Ohio	Call, Wilson	London	Ohio
<i>Mess Sergeant—</i>			Campbell, Ernest	London	Ohio
Zimmerman, Guy	West Jefferson	Ohio	Carnahan, Walter H	Moss	Tennessee
<i>Sergeants—</i>			Caster, Elwood	Dyesville	Ohio
Cheseldine, Kenneth G	London	Ohio	Chafin, Ulysses	Lowmansville	Kentucky
Degarmo, Riley T	South Charleston	Ohio	Clemens, Walter	London	Ohio
Flood, Arthur	Cleveland	Ohio	Coen, Matthew F	New York City	New York
Green, Robert T	London	Ohio	Dagesse, Arthur	New Bedford	Massachusetts
Jones, Robert D	London	Ohio	Ebner, Edger J	Lima	Ohio
Morcher, Charles R	London	Ohio	Ellington, Ausbin	Paragould	Arkansas
Nickle, Frank	Newport	Ohio	Fould, Ray H	Lima	Ohio
Perry, Clinton J	London	Ohio	Francis, John W	Bowling Green	Indiana
Perry, John	London	Ohio	Francis, James	Marcellus	New York
Pettit, James	Oneida	Ohio	Fugett, Joseph	Potter	Kentucky
Stoll, Charles L	Springfield	Ohio	Grachow, Alexcis	Hubbard	Ohio
Thiel, Ernest E	Middleton	Ohio	Hanson, Harold G	Collins	Iowa
<i>Corporals—</i>			Haselmayer, John	Cicero	New York
Adams, Robert L	Williamstown	Kentucky	Hellmich, Joseph H	Greensburg	Indiana
Coler, Clarence	South Charleston	Ohio	Henry, Robert E	Bevington	Iowa
Crew, John R	Racine	Ohio	Henson, Ira	London	Ohio
Davis, Walter	West Jefferson	Ohio	Hinders, Edward J	Piqua	Ohio
Fisher, John	Lima	Ohio	Hunger, Paul W	Burlington	Iowa
Green, John M	London	Ohio	Jerozalski, Boleslaus	Syracuse	New York
Harrow, Edwin	Galloway	Ohio	Jones, Carl H	London	Ohio
Henry, Charles M	London	Ohio	Kalthoff, Louis John	Brooklyn	New York
Holmes, Charles	Cleveland	Ohio	Keough, William John	Buffalo	New York
Hunter, Harry	Mt. Sterling	Ohio	King, Robert	Athens	Ohio
Kelly, George	London	Ohio	Kitzman, Emil	Euclidville	Ohio
Leazenbee, Joe	West Jefferson	Ohio	Kosek, William J	20 Hazle Ave., Wilkesbarre	Pennsylvania
Loar, James	London	Ohio	Leonard, Charles W	Sedalia	Ohio
McKeever, Francis B	Fort Madison	Iowa	Massie, Earl	Galion	Ohio
Marriner, Elsworth	Canton	Ohio	Melton, Pete	Toledo	Ohio
Martin, Albert	Cincinnati	Ohio	Miller, Friend	London	Ohio
Pollock, Emmett	London	Ohio	Morris, Jay	West Jefferson	Ohio
Price, Fred L	Kalida	Ohio	Norwood, James N	Albany	Alabama
Rampleman, Frank W	Cincinnati	Ohio	Olanoff, Joseph	Brooklyn	New York
Rau, Raymond	Kalida	Ohio	Randolph, Martin	Brighton	Ohio
Reemsnyder, Albert	Canton	Ohio	Rickels, Clarence	Hamilton	Ohio
Rickards, Harvey H	Stockdale	Ohio	Roach, Isaac	South Charleston	Ohio
Sanders, William	West Jefferson	Ohio	Roberts, George W	Muscatine	Iowa
Sievers, Charles	Richmond Hill	New York	Shardow, Joseph	Piqua	Ohio
Smith, Harry F	London	Ohio	Shelton, Leroy D	Millport	Alabama
Speasmaker, Phil F	London	Ohio	Simler, Walter	Canton	Ohio
Stephens, Charles R	Cincinnati	Ohio	Strawser, Reed	A hens	Ohio
Stevens, Charles R	London	Ohio	Swiss, Clarence L	West Jefferson	Ohio
Tarpening, Milburn A	Plain City	Ohio	Vasch, August	Cleveland	Ohio
Wickham, Jesse R	Pomeroy	Ohio	Visea, George	Cleveland	Ohio
Zimmerman, Harry E	West Jefferson	Ohio	Walker, George W	Jonestown	Pennsylvania
<i>Bugler—</i>			Yerian, Emil	London	Ohio
Molder, Rollie W	Lilly Chapel	Ohio	<i>Privates—</i>		
<i>Cooks—</i>			Achee, Samuel	Brooks	Iowa
Bixler, Walter E	Piqua	Ohio	Adace, Grik	Youngstown	Ohio
Clifton, Sanford	London	Ohio	Akenoveh, John	Cleveland	Ohio
Massie, Amos	South Charleston	Ohio	Anderson, Albert Read	South Bend	Indiana
Watley, Walter D	Oneida	Tennessee	Anderson, O car L	Merstrand	Minnesota
<i>Mechanics—</i>			Arndal, Sam	Moorefield	Nebraska
Coler, Lester M	South Charleston	Ohio	Bee, Leo L	Crawfordsville	Indiana
Cullen, Rudolph	Cincinnati	Ohio	Berman, Morris	New York City	New York
Rider, Irvin	London	Ohio	Berquam, Alfred L	Dennison	Minnesota
Woodard, Thomas R	London	Ohio	Bland, William	Cleveland	Ohio
<i>Privates, First Class—</i>			Bortolomiot, Domenico	Williams	California
Allerton, Herbert	West Jefferson	Ohio	Brant, Perry D	Idalin	Colorado
Ames, Pearl	London	Ohio	Brewer, Victor	Enola	Arkansas
Barlow, Gilbert	London	Ohio	Briggs, Amos P	South Charleston	Ohio
Benhaus, Edward	London	Ohio	Brown, Ben H		Arkansas
Becken, Nels O	Hanska	Minnesota	Bruce, Leonzo	Sugar Creek	Ohio
Berg, Raphael	Etter Dakota	Minnesota	Buch, Clarence	Cleveland	Ohio
Biskup, John	Youngstown	Ohio	Buffamento, Salvaton	Rome	New York
Blazer, James	South Charleston	Ohio	Campbell, Calvin	West Jefferson	Ohio
Blosser, Leon	Kalida	Ohio	Chappell, Robert C	Brooks	Georgia
			Clark, Pelar J	Ozark	Alabama
			Clay, Roger	Lima	Ohio
			Clay, Verner L	London	Ohio
			Collins, Alberton	Mammoth Springs	Arkansas
			Collins, Leo	West Jefferson	Ohio
			Cottonbrook, Ralph	Sugar Creek	Ohio
			Cover, Sharon	Londo	Ohio

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Town</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Town</i>	<i>State</i>
Coxson, Wm.	Cleveland	Ohio	Mobley, Elmer	Mt. Vernon	Indiana
Creswell, Otis D.	McFall	Alabama	Moleterno, Manuele	New York	New York
D'Amato, Frank F.	St. Louis	Missouri	Myers, Ethel	Benton Township	Iowa
Duchesneau, Alfred	Robertsdale	Alabama	Nelson, Ole	Detroit	Michigan
Erhardt, George C.	Louisville	Kentucky	Palma, Antonio	New York City	New York
Farley, Philip W.	New York City	New York	Pendleton, William C.	Topeka	Kansas
Finnigan, Thomas E.	St. Louis	Missouri	Perry, William	London	Ohio
Fisher, Leroy B.	London	Ohio	Petitti, Pasquale	Chicago	Illinois
Fontenot, Telesma	Kinder	Louisiana	Phillips, Howard	Piqua	Ohio
Gilhooley, Peter	Pawtucket	Rhode Island	Phillips, Pearl O.	Athens	Ohio
Glatt, Joseph B.	Milford	Louisiana	Potee, Wilber	Bluffton	Ohio
Goodwin, Jim D.	Georgina	Alabama	Pruitt, Ward B.	Hillisburg	Indiana
Harman, Jeff	Woodsworth	Louisiana	Riekcs, John M.	Muncie	Florida
Harris, Willie	West Port	Tennessee	Roche, Benjamin	Rochester	New York
Harrison, Foster B.	Union City	Tennessee	Rodman, Jack Claude	Greensboro	No. Carolina
Hastings, Royal O.	Mansfield	Tennessee	Rosler, Carl	Canton	Ohio
Hatley, Lewis	Halladay	Tennessee	Ruhl, Henry	Hamilton	Ohio
Havins, Tom S.	Hice	Louisiana	Rupe, John R.	Athens	Ohio
Henson, Oren	London	Ohio	Salistian, John	Youngstown	Ohio
Hoover, Arthur	Lawton	New York	Sebree, Warren	North Bend	Ohio
Hubbard, Grover C.	Piqua	Ohio	Shaw, William F.	Cecil	Arkansas
James, Charles K.	London	Ohio	Shook, Jim D.	Mulberry	Arkansas
Johns, Luther N.	Raiford	Florida	Shpater, David	New York City	New York
Jones, Emmett	South Vienna	Ohio	Sidner, Guy E.	West Jefferson	Ohio
Kelly, Thomas V.	New York City	New York	Sidner, Maxwell	West Jefferson	Ohio
King, Ima	Seagrove	No. Carolina	Spencer, William H.	Logansport	Indiana
Ladley, Dwight	Mount Sterling	Ohio	Srok, Jack	Youngstown	Ohio
Layton, Elmer M.	Brantley	Alabama	Stern, John	Haubstadt	Indiana
Lesniowsky, Maryn	Youngstown	Ohio	Stilwell, Guy	South Charleston	Ohio
Lindsay, Owen H.	Muncie	Indiana	Stinson, Ernest L.	Portia	Arkansas
Lopp, John S.	Lexington	No. Carolina	Sumner, Grady R.	Bateave	No. Carolina
Loudermilk, George W.	London	Ohio	Taragowski, Peter V.	Rochester	New York
Lyles, Perry T.	Lovington	New Mexico	Thomas, Foster	Sedalia	Ohio
Lynch, Frank	Lexington	Kentucky	Thompson, Lester	Paris Creek	Ohio
McCarty, Amel	Irwin	Ohio	Thornton, Turner S.	Huntsdale	Missouri
McDonald, George J.	South Mills	No. Carolina	Vaslet, Everett	North Abington	Massachuset
McHenry, Floyd	London	Ohio	Warder, Elwood	Hopkinsville	Kentucky
Maupin, Green B.	Wind Cave	Kentucky	Willard, Orland H.	Guysville	Ohio
Miller, Roy	Union City	Indiana	Young, Franklin	McArthur	Ohio

WOUNDED

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Home</i>
<i>Supply Sergeant—</i>			
Thompson, Clifford	Argonne Forest	Oct. 23, 1918	Troy, Ohio
<i>Sergeants—</i>			
Weber, Earl	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Canton, Ohio
Whatley, William	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Houston, Texas
<i>Corporals—</i>			
Busler, Leigh E.	Montigny	June 7, 1918	London, Ohio
Cox, Carol M.	Montigny	June 8, 1918	Big Plain, Ohio
Gordon, John	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	London, Ohio
Jones, Homer	Argonne Forest	Oct. 28, 1918	London, Ohio
Leazenbee, Joe	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	West Jefferson, Ohio
Loar, James	Champagne	July 18, 1918	London, Ohio
Martin, Albert	Lorraine	Mar. 5, 1918	Cincinnati, Ohio
Martin, Albert	St. Mihiel	Sept. 18, 1918	Cincinnati, Ohio
Roseberry, Frank	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	London, Ohio
Sievers, Charles	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Smith, Harry F.	Chateau Thierry	Aug. 2, 1918	London, Ohio
Thomas, Raymond	Chateau Thierry	July 20, 1918	London, Ohio
Wollney, Otto	Chateau Thierry	July 31, 1918	Cincinnati, Ohio
<i>Cooks—</i>			
Rhoades, Glen	Argonne Forest	Oct. 19, 1918	London, Ohio
<i>Privates, First Class—</i>			
Allerton, Herbert	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	West Jefferson, Ohio
Barlow, Gilbert	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	London, Ohio
Caster, Elwood	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	Dyesville, Ohio
Carter, Elmer	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Big Plain, Ohio
Foulk, Ray H.	Chateau Thierry	Aug. 1, 1918	Lima, Ohio
Fugett, Joseph	Champagne	July 15, 1918	Potter, Kentucky
Grachow, Alexcis	Champagne	July 18, 1918	Hubbard, Ohio
Jones, Carl H.	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	London, Ohio
Kidd, William	Argonne Forest	Oct. 29, 1918	Lima, Ohio
Kosek, William J.	Montigny	June 7, 1918	Canton, Ohio
Leonard, Charles W.	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Sedalia, Ohio
Olanoff, Joseph	Chateau Thierry	July 30, 1918	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rickels, Clarence	Chateau Thierry	July 30, 1918	Hamilton, Ohio
Roach, Isaac	Chateau Thierry	July 30, 1918	South Charleston, Ohio
Visea, George	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Wellburn, Henry	Argonne Forest	Nov. 6, 1918	Canton, Ohio
Zuba, John	Baccarat Sector	June 7, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Home</i>
<i>Privates—</i>			
Akenovch, John	Champagne	July 19, 1918	Cleveland, Ohio
Berquam, Alfred	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Dennison, Minnesota
Bland, William	Champagne	July 15, 1918	Cleveland, Ohio
Bernston, John	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	Georgia
Brown, Arthur	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	London, Ohio
Bruce, Leonzo	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Sugar Creek, Ohio
Buch, Clarence	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Cleveland, Ohio
Busic, George	Chateau Thierry	July 30, 1918	London, Ohio
Campbell, Calvin	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	West Jefferson, Ohio
Coxson, William J.	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Cleveland, Ohio
Clay, Verner L.	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	London, Ohio
Cully, Joseph	Baccarat Sector	April 7, 1918	Canton, Ohio
De Angello, Joe	Baccarat Sector	April 16, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Emmes, Chauncey	Chateau Thierry	July 30, 1918	Cincinnati, Ohio
Forrest, George	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Kentucky
Glaser, Harry	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	New York City, N. Y.
Hixon, Charles	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Tennessee
Hobbs, Edward	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Alabama
Greenway, John	Champagne	July 15, 1918	Indiana
Hubbard, Grover C.	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	Piqua, Ohio
James, Charles K.	Argonne Forest	Oct. 16, 1918	London, Ohio
James, Kenneth R.	Argonne Forest	Oct. 17, 1918	New York City, N. Y.
Ladley, Dwight	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Mt. Sterling, Ohio
Layton, Elmer M.	Argonne Forest	Nov. 6, 1918	Brantley, Alabama
Lesniowsky, Maryn	Montigny	June 7, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Matthews, George	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	New York City, N. Y.
Moats, Edward	Baccarat Sector	April 7, 1918	West Jefferson, Ohio
Myers, Ethel	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Benton Township, Iowa
Nelson, Ole	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Detroit, Mich.
Nichols, Harry	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	New York City, N. Y.
Pace, Jesse L.	Argonne Forest	Nov. 6, 1918	New York City, N. Y.
Pasquale, Petitti	Chateau Thierry		
Phillips, Howard	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Piqua, Ohio
Phillips, Pearl O.	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Athens, Ohio
Podolsky, Andrew	Chateau Thierry	July 29, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Potts, Jefferson	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	Arkansas
Prewitt, George	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Logansport, Ind.
Pruitt, Orville	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Logansport, Ind.
Rupe, John R.	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	Athens, Ohio
Russo, Rapfaele	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	New York City, N. Y.
Salistian, John	Chateau Thierry	July 28, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Schorr, Samuel	Champagne	July 15, 1918	New York City, N. Y.
Srok, Jack	Montigny	June 7, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Stilwell, Guy	Chateau Thierry	Aug. 2, 1918	South Charleston, Ohio
Wicker, James Abner	Argonne Forest	Nov. 6, 1918	Georgia
Willard, Orland	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Guysville, Ohio
Woolery, Robert	Champagne	July 15, 1918	Arkansas

TRANSFERRED

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Town</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Town</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>First Sergeant—</i>			Fraher, Stephen R.	London, Ohio	Mar. 25, 1918
Marsh, Edward	London, Ohio	July 29, 1918	Gordon, George	London, Ohio	June 9, 1918
<i>Sergeants—</i>			Halfhill, James	London, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1918
Ashmore, George	London, Ohio	Dec. 1, 1917	Johnson, Frank	London, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Cockerill, Charles	London, Ohio	Oct. 4, 1918	Leonard, Harry	London, Ohio	Dec. 6, 1918
Dawson, William W.	Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 10, 1918	Long, Homer	London, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1918
Farrar, William	London, Ohio	Oct. 4, 1918	Miller, Martin	London, Ohio	Dec. 4, 1918
Fisher, Cyril	London, Ohio	Oct. 27, 1918	Moore, Leander	London, Ohio	Oct. 17, 1918
Floyd, Nelson	West Jefferson, Ohio	Aug. 4, 1918	Moorman, Fred	Lima, Ohio	June 6, 1918
Herdman, James	London, Ohio	Nov. 12, 1918	Morris, Allen	West Jefferson, Ohio	Nov. 24, 1918
Kearns, William J.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Sept. 19, 1918	Norcross, Lee V.	Massachusetts	Oct. 25, 1918
McKinsie, Asa	Lafayette, Ohio	July 28, 1918	Osterle, Walter	London, Ohio	Aug. 21, 1918
Webb, Delmer	London, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1918	Reed, Charles	West Jefferson, Ohio	Nov. 12, 1918
<i>Corporals—</i>			Roberts, Raymond	London, Ohio	July 28, 1918
Bango, Albert	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 22, 1918	Roddy, Edward	South Charleston, O.	Sept. 3, 1918
Birkenbach, John A., Jr.	West Jefferson, Ohio	Oct. 30, 1918	Tafinger, George	Lima, Ohio	Jan. 23, 1918
Campbell, Doris	West Jefferson, Ohio	Oct. 30, 1918	<i>Privates—</i>		
Friedrich, Kurt	London, Ohio	May 8, 1918	Beedy, John	London, Ohio	July 29, 1918
Kendrick, Richard	West Jefferson, Ohio	Oct. 17, 1918	Bingham, Charles	Virginia	Dec. 4, 1918
Shaw, William	Canton, Ohio	Sept. 18, 1918	Bodin, Frank	Cincinnati, Ohio	Oct. 26, 1918
Smith, Guy R.	London, Ohio	July 16, 1918	Breit, George	Virginia	Aug. 13, 1918
Stuthard, Earl	London, Ohio	Aug. 30, 1918	Brewster, Thomas	Rugby, Tennessee	Jan. 28, 1918
Winchester, James	London, Ohio	Mar. 10, 1918	Brown, Buell	Arkansas	Nov. 19, 1918
<i>Privates, First Class</i>			Brown, John	Youngstown, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Charlson, Adolph	Kenyon, Minn.	Nov. 20, 1918	Bryner, George	Georgia	Oct. 21, 1918
Davidson, Charles	London, Ohio	Nov. 1, 1918	Burris, Lindsay L.	Dayton, Ohio	Dec. 1, 1918
Dietrich, Clarence	Lima, Ohio	Oct. 17, 1918	Carmassi, Achille	San Jose, Cal.	Nov. 16, 1918
			Cathcart, Robert	Piqua, Ohio	Oct. 24, 1918
			Cox, Carl V.	Arkansas	Dec. 7, 1918

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Town</i>	<i>Date</i>
Crosson, Thomas C.	Alabama	Oct. 27, 1918
Dancy, Peter	Georgia	Sept. 21, 1918
DeSimone	Cleveland, Ohio	Nov. 29, 1918
Dickson, Charles	Indiana	Oct. 31, 1918
Down, William	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 3, 1918
Eisenberg, Louis	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 11, 1918
Eades, Raymond	London, Ohio	June 3, 1918
Estep, Joe	Piqua, Ohio	July 29, 1918
Evans, Walter	Oklahoma	Oct. 15, 1918
Farmer, Howard	London, Ohio	Oct. 12, 1918
Filipo, Nicola	New York	Nov. 16, 1918
Foster, Clifford E.	Georgia	Nov. 20, 1918
Geyer, Leroy	London, Ohio	Sept. 4, 1918
Grilland, Ferdinand	Lima, Ohio	Nov. 20, 1918
Groif, Joe	Cincinnati, Ohio	Jan. 26, 1918
Grunewald, Gustave	Tennessee	Nov. 29, 1918
Hart, Fred	Georgia	Nov. 16, 1918
Heath, John	Tennessee	Nov. 29, 1918
Hohendorf, Albert	Troy, Ohio	Oct. 27, 1918
Howard, Ed. Carr	Alabama	Dec. 11, 1918
James, Porter	Alabama	Sept. 4, 1918
Kijanko, John	New York	April 14, 1918
King, Reuben	London, Ohio	Jan. 14, 1918
Konesky, John	Youngstown, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Koogler, David	West Jefferson, Ohio	April 4, 1918
Leibroek, Charles	New York	Nov. 29, 1918
Lewis, Richard A.	New York City, N.Y.	Oct. 4, 1918
Limoges, Wilfred	Rhode Island	Nov. 29, 1918
Lindsey, James	Muncie, Ind.	Oct. 23, 1918
Lipps, Ray	Lima, Ohio	Mar. 9, 1918
Litchfield, John	Canton, Ohio	June 6, 1918
Lockard, Earl	Lima, Ohio	June 3, 1918
Love, Frank	New York City, N.Y.	Oct. 20, 1918
Manuse, Joseph	Youngstown, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Martin, Thomas	New York City, N.Y.	Sept. 24, 1918
Mellon, Thomas	Georgia	Oct. 10, 1918
Miklich, Joe	Youngstown, Ohio	Nov. 29, 1918
Miller, John	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 29, 1918

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home Town</i>	<i>Date</i>
Morris, George	New York City, N.Y.	July 27, 1918
Moss, Harvey	New York City, N.Y.	Jan. 3, 1918
Mullen, Thomas	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 16, 1918
Narron, Ruell	Arkansas	Oct. 26, 1918
Nichols, Harry	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 14, 1918
Oppert, Jimmie	New York City, N.Y.	Sept. 24, 1918
Owens, Letcher	Arkansas	July 30, 1918
Patti, Frank	Rochester, N.Y.	April 14, 1918
Ponds, General O.	Iowa	Sept. 4, 1918
Portello, Guiseppe	Buffalo, N.Y.	Oct. 10, 1918
Pratt, Owen	Plumwood, Ohio	Mar. 31, 1918
Price, Thomas	Columbus, Ohio	June 20, 1918
Rein, Earl O.	Piqua, Ohio	June 1, 1918
Rieh, John	Cleveland, Ohio	July 29, 1918
Rizzuto, Mariano	Buffalo, N.Y.	April 14, 1918
Ryan, Russell	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 24, 1918
Ryan, Joseph	New York City, N.Y.	Sept. 24, 1918
Sanders, Brisco	Alabama	Sept. 12, 1918
Scharff, Frederic C.	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 1, 1918
Scheidel, William	Indiana	Nov. 16, 1918
Shealey, Harry	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 28, 1918
Stango, Veto	New York City, N.Y.	April 14, 1918
Stephens, Claude	Georgia	Dec. 1, 1918
Sullivan, Samuel	New York City, N.Y.	Dec. 1, 1918
Tata, Pete	Youngstown, Ohio	April 14, 1918
Taylor, Fred	Arkansas	Nov. 16, 1918
Thomas, John	Georgia	Dec. 7, 1918
Turnley, Jack	Arkansas	Oct. 21, 1918
Ulteh, Leo	Iowa	Nov. 29, 1918
Watson, Bonnie	New York City, N.Y.	Nov. 18, 1918
Weare, Theodore	Massachusetts	Sept. 17, 1918
Whiddon, Archie	Alabama	Oct. 3, 1918
Wills, Earl B.	Georgia	Nov. 20, 1918
Woodall, Isham	New Mexico	Oct. 20, 1918
Woolard, David	Arkansas	Nov. 16, 1918
Wright, James D.	Alabama	Sept. 3, 1918
Yenney, Walter	Piqua, Ohio	Dec. 17, 1918

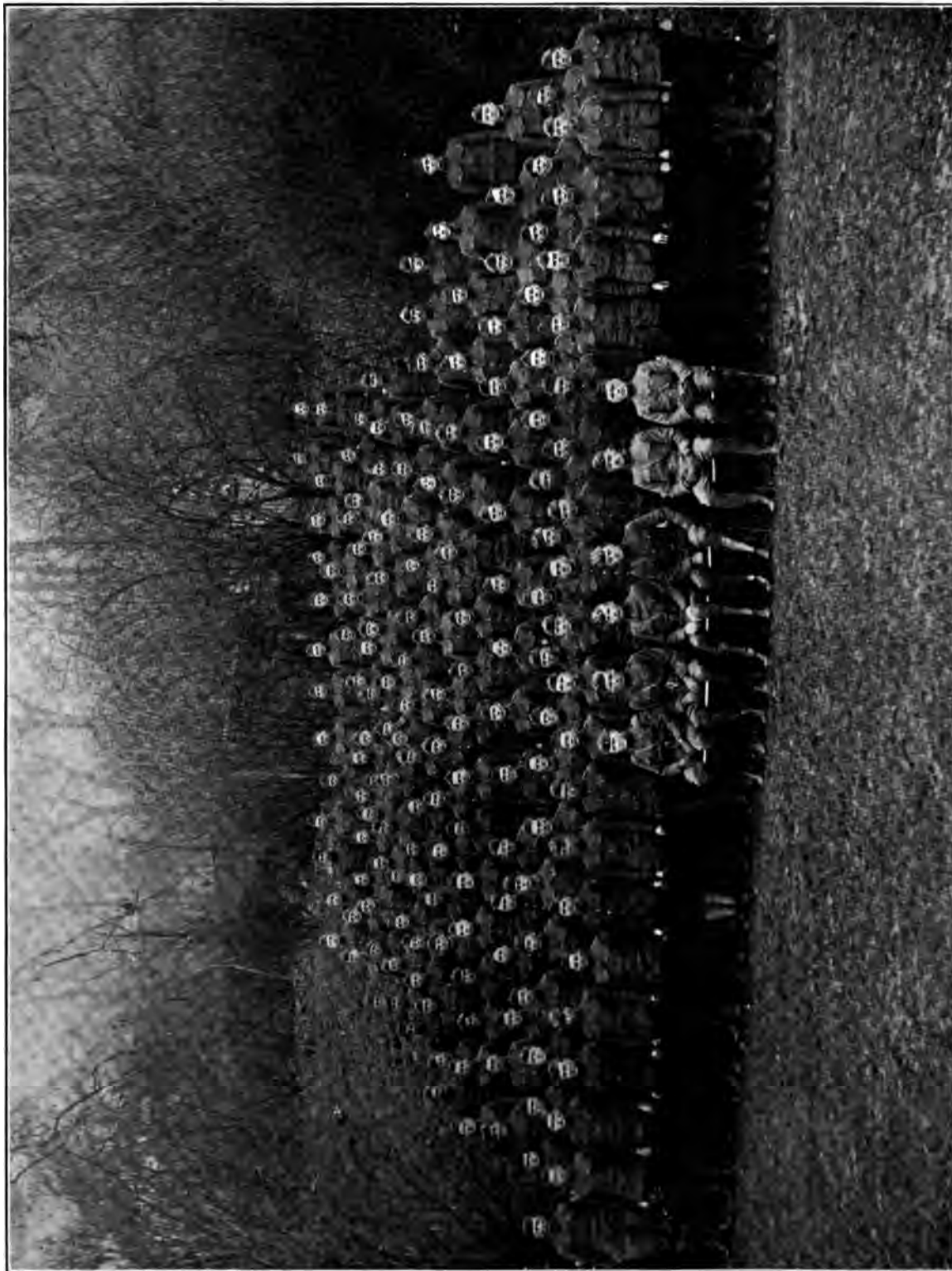
SECTION VI

COMPANY "D"

Preliminary History

With the Spanish-American War Company G of the 14th Ohio Infantry became Company D of the 4th Ohio National Guard Regiment. Captain Fred Peters took the company to Porto Rico, returning late in 1898. After the war Captain Peters was replaced by Captain Dan Evans, who in turn was replaced by Captain Owen Sifritt, who mustered the company out of service in 1907. The company was immediately reorganized, having as its officers Captain Richardson, First Lieutenant McArmich and Second Lieutenant Fred Warner. Captain Richardson was followed by Captain George T.

Geran, who had enlisted in 1907, and had been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in April, 1909, a First Lieutenant in December, 1909, and a Captain in 1914. During this period from 1909 to 1916 the company was called out to Bridgeport, Columbus, Youngstown and Delaware on riot duty. On June 19th, 1916, the company was called to the Mexican Border. It returned March 3rd, 1917, being mustered out at Fort Wayne, Detroit. June 15th, 1917, it was again called to service and August 13th found it at Camp Perry, as a portion of the 166th Infantry.



COMPANY "D," 166TH INFANTRY



CAPTAIN RUSSELL BAKER

Delaware, Ohio



CAPTAIN Russell Baker, Commanding Officer of Company D, holds the unique distinction of having led the company which represented the American Army in the official entry into Sedan, and which, therefore, reached the furthestmost point in the enemy territory ever attained by any American unit.

It was in connection with this occasion that it was discovered that Captain Baker has a propensity for having his picture taken. The United States Official Photographer, Lieutenant Fred Stone, was there in all his glory, and he snapped the Captain in many different poses. The Captain met the French Colonel, the French General, and other notables, under the searching glance of the movie picture machine. Then, his individual picture was taken, so that we doubt not but that now his stately form and handsome face are as familiar on the screens at home as are those of that great hero movie actor, Douglas Fairbanks himself.

Captain Baker was born in Delaware, Ohio,

March 8th, 1889, and received his education in the Public and High Schools of that city. He then went into a hardware store for five years, after which he went to Columbus to accept a position as a traveling hardware salesman. July 2nd, 1906, he enlisted in Company K of the 4th Ohio Infantry, and on June 19th, 1916, went to the border with that company as a First Lieutenant. He returned from the border just in time to visit the home folks, and be called to Camp Perry on August 13th, 1917. When he sailed for France he was second in command of Company A. At St. Nazaire he was transferred to Company G, with which unit he remained until he was sent to the Corps School at Gondrecourt. On his return to the regiment he was promoted to a captaincy and took command of Company E. On June 2nd he was assigned to Company D and has been in command of that company ever since.

Captain Baker has been thru the whole war and has seen its good and bad phases. He saw action in Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and in the Argonne, and in these conflicts has established a reputation as an excellent field leader and as an efficient Commanding Officer.





FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE ELMER CROTINGER

433 Pearl Street
Marion, Ohio



FIRST Lieutenant George E. Crotinger is a quiet, hard-working, serious-minded individual. He was born August 15th, 1890, at Marysville, Ohio. His education was received in the Public and High Schools of Mount Vernon, Ohio. After leaving school "George" went to work for the Standard Stamping Company at Marysville, with which concern he remained for one year. He then worked a year for the Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Bauge,

Ohio, but for the last ten years preceding the war he was in the employ of the Marion Steam Shovel Company.

Lieutenant Crotinger enlisted as a private June 17th, 1911, in Company D, 4th Ohio Infantry. He became a Corporal January 3, 1912; a Sergeant May 17th, 1914; First Sergeant December 3rd, 1914, and a Second Lieutenant August 25th, 1915,—a steady, certain rise. In March, 1913, he was called out with Company D to aid in the Delaware Flood, and again in February, 1916, in connection with the Youngstown Strike. June 19th, 1916, Lieutenant Crotinger was called out for Mexican Border service, on which duty he remained until

March 3rd, 1917, when he was mustered out at Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Called out with Company D July 15th, 1917, he went with that organization to Camp Perry, August 13th; then to Camp Mills, New York, and sailed for France on October 18th, 1917. While enroute to France he was commissioned a First Lieutenant. On arriving abroad "George" was sent to the Infantry School at Gondrecourt, leaving the company on November 23rd, 1917, and returning on January 1st, 1918,—just in time to help finish training the battalion prior to its first hitch in the trenches. He served thru Lorraine and in Champagne, being forced to the hospital in the latter part of that campaign. He returned July 30th to take part in the last phases of the Aisne-Marne offensive. He remained for the Saint Mihiel offensive, after which he went to the Army School of the Line at Langres, lasting from September 26th to October 30th. This time he found us entangled in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

At Sedan "George" came into prominence, first as a member of Company D, the unit which attained the furthestmost point in the enemy's lines ever reached by any American troops; second as the leader of a patrol, which, working out of the village of Frenois, passed into the suburbs of Sedan. This was a fitting close to an efficient officer's work.





FIRST LIEUTENANT CHRISTIAN ORRIN MARKSON

334 East Rose Street
Owatonna, Minn.



LIEUTENANT Markson belongs to that type of people who say little, but do much. He is quiet by nature, and to some he might seem a bit distant, but the slightest acquaintance with him convinces you that he is very sociable. He enjoys a joke and can tell a good story, but he never allows pleasure to interfere with his work.

"Mark," as he is called by those who know him best, was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, October 29th, 1895.

His early education was received in the Public and High Schools of that city, after which he attended the State University of Minnesota for two years, making a study of Civil Engineering. His work in the university was cut short by the war.

Lieutenant Markson first became involved in military affairs when he enlisted in the Second Minnesota Infantry on February 3rd, 1915. June 26th, 1916, he went to the border as a Sergeant of Company F of that organization, returning January 26th, 1917, being mustered out at Fort Snelling. He then returned to the university, remaining until May 14th, after which he went on recruiting duty. This work was dropped in order that he might enter the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Snelling, from which he emerged on August

15th a Second Lieutenant. He reported to Camp Dodge, remained there but four days, and then moved on to Camp Mills, New York, to join the 42nd (Rainbow) Division, then in the process of formation at that point.

September 14th, 1917, he was assigned to Company D, 166th Infantry, with which organization he sailed for France on October 18th. He was of great service to his company in the training period in France. He served in Lorraine, but was then sent to the Infantry School at Gondrecourt on June 6th, returning to the company July 6th, or just in time to take part in the historic Champagne-Marne Defensive. Then came Chateau Thierry and Saint Mihiel, "Mark" being seriously gassed in the second or holding phase of that action. This occurred at Saint Benoit on September 31st, 1918. In the fight at Sommerance in the Meuse-Argonne "Mark" missed out, returning to the company on October 14th. He started out on the second phase of that campaign, known as the advance to Sedan, but he had allowed his judgment to be warped by his desire to get into the game once more,—he had not yet fully recovered. The Major, seeing this, ordered him back to the hospital.

"Mark" came back to us after we arrived on the Rhine. His return was a surprise,—a most welcome surprise to his company, and to the officers in the battalion, for he is universally well liked.





FIRST LIEUTENANT COLVIN HIRAM TODD

Bastrop, Louisiana



THE first essential of greatness is a great heritage. First Lieutenant Colvin H. Todd started out in life with that advantage, and that fact helps to explain his present position of eminence. He is a direct descendant of Mary Todd, the wife of Abraham Lincoln. "Toddy" even seems to have acquired something from Lincoln, but it was not a physical likeness. For Lincoln was tall and angular; "Toddy" is short and round; Lincoln possessed a long, sad face, upon which was imprinted the burdens of a nation; "Toddy" possesses a chubby, rotund face, which is neatly decorated with two twinkling, mischievous, blue eyes. Those eyes reveal the quality "Toddy" has acquired from his ancestors; namely, a fine sense of humor. He looks at life thru a bright glass, and the product is a perpetual smile, which has done much toward keeping alive the good spirit of the First Battalion.

"Toddy" was born in Bastrop, Louisiana, April 13th, 1891. He attended the Public and High Schools of Bastrop, after which he studied in Valparaiso University in Indiana. He then went into the employ of the Pullman Company, Chicago, Illinois. There he undertook to master all phases of work, but it is understood that he specialized on the "Culinary Department," one of the chief functions of which is to know how to butter toast. Nor were his activities confined to the one department; he at one time displayed great diplomacy in the handling of Negro porters. But six years of expe-

rience made "Toddy" the head of the Auditing Department, and it was in that position that the war found him.

Called from the quiet pursuits of peace, he betook himself to the Second Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, where he arrived August 27th, 1917. By November 27th he had completed a strenuous course of instruction and had acquired all the knowledge necessary to be commissioned a Second Lieutenant. Assigned to foreign service immediately, he proceeded to Hoboken, New Jersey, from there to Liverpool, England, and then to La Havre, France, arriving there January 16th, 1918. His education was then continued in the American Infantry School at Chatillon-sur-Seine, where to young, enthusiastic and ambitious officers are explained the mysteries of the automatic rifle and the grenade. This work completed, he was assigned to Company H, 166th Infantry, 42nd Division. After joining Company H, he was temporarily detached on liaison service with the 112th French Infantry, which was located before Nancy.

Returning, Lieutenant Todd served thru Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry and Saint Mihiel, as a member of Company H, Second Battalion. He was then transferred to Company D of the First Battalion, serving with that organization in the Meuse-Argonne. His record at all times has been one of courage and efficiency, but he only sprang into prominence, when, as a patrol leader, he entered the outskirts of Sedan, thus reaching the farthest point in the enemy lines ever attained by any American officer. Lieutenant Todd was promoted on November 9th, 1918.



FIRST LIEUTENANT LEE MAXWELL ALLEN

33 Elizabeth Street
Amsterdam, New York



LIEUTENANT Lee M. Allen was born in Rural Grove, New York, July 29th, 1895. He received his early education in the Common and High Schools of Amsterdam and later attended the Special School of Engineering of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, New York. After completing his work there he accepted a position with the General Electric Company.

June 9th, 1917, he left this firm to enlist in Company H of the 2nd New York National Guard, which later became the 105th Regiment of the 27th Division. At the time he enlisted Company H was guarding the Lake Champlain Canal, but shortly afterward moved to Long Island Sound. Still later the unit moved to Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, South Carolina, for

winter training. At that place Lieutenant Allen went to an Officers' Training School from January 1, 1918, to April 28th, 1918. May 17th, 1918, saw him leave Newport News, Virginia, for France, and on May 30th he landed at Brest. Owing to the crisis on the British front his unit was brigaded with the 66th Brigade of British shock troops. The 27th Division was in reserve behind Kemmel Hill, when Lieutenant Allen was commissioned and assigned to the 42nd Division. He joined Company C of our battalion on August 1st, 1918, just as we were emerging from Chateau Thierry. He participated in the St. Mihiel Drive and in the early stages of the Argonne, after which he was forced to go to the hospital. While at Somerance he was recommended for promotion, receiving the same on November 8th, 1918. He rejoined the battalion at Beffu as it was returning from Sedan.



FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS LAWRENCE FREEMAN

336 Mystic Street
Arlington, Massachusetts



FIRST Lieutenant Thomas L. Freeman is one of those rare, wholesome personalities one meets but once in a lifetime. He is jovial by nature, keen of wit, strong of intellect. He plays hard and he works hard. In action he is cool and courageous and displays excellent judgment. Indeed, "Tommy" possesses all the attributes that go to make up a field leader.

"Tommy" was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, April 8th, 1896, but moved to Somerville, in the same state, at an early age. There he was a conspicuous member of the Public and High Schools. With High School completed, the next move was to Harvard University, where on September 15th, 1915, he entered the Academic Department. He remained until May 12th, 1917, at which time he answered his country's call, and entered the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. Three months of hard training transformed "Tommy" the student into "Tommy" the Second Lieutenant in Uncle Sam's young army. He was assigned to the 76th Division at Camp Devens, but after three days was transferred to the 42nd Division, which was then in process of formation at Camp Mills, New York. Lieutenant Freeman was

assigned to Company D, 166th Infantry, which sailed for France on October 18th, 1917.

In France "Tommy" found himself once more a student, this time at the American Infantry School at Gondrecourt. The school lasted from November 25th to December 29th, 1917. Returning to his company, he was able to be of great assistance in the subsequent days of preparation for the first entry into the trenches.

Lieutenant Freeman served thru Lorraine, performing the irksome and routine duties of trench warfare, in an efficient manner. Then came Champagne, Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and the final episode of Sedan, in which Company D figured so prominently. Indeed, it was "Tommy's" excellent work as a patrol leader which was largely responsible for our regiment's advance in those last trying days. For this work he has received a Regimental Citation.

The day after the Armistice, November 12th, 1918, "Tommy" was transferred to Company E, Second Battalion. He left us at Beffu, and his loss was a source of regret to every officer in the battalion. Since joining the Second Battalion he has attended the American Infantry School at Chatillon-sur-Seine, extending from February 10th to March 10th, 1918. He was promoted September 12th, 1918.



SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM THOMAS MORAN

5815 Franklin Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio



WILLIAM Moran is everything his name implies. He is good natured, appreciates a good joke, has a fine sense of fair play, and like all Irishmen, is a good soldier. As a soldier, "Micky" has probably had more experience than any other man in the regiment. His story is, indeed, an interesting one. Born February 16th, 1879, at Cleveland, he attended the Parochial and High Schools of that city, after which he worked as a pressman for the Standard Oil Company, 1894 to 1898. On June 27th, 1898, he enlisted in the 5th Ohio Infantry, which he joined at Tampa, Florida. The regiment never sailed, but broke camp in August and went to Fernandina, Florida, where it remained for two months, returned to Cleveland and was mustered out November 8th, 1898. But "Micky" was not out long, re-enlisting the very next day in Company B, 22nd Infantry, which unit he joined at Fort Crook, Nebraska. He left there January 26th, 1899, for the Philippine Islands, sailing from San Francisco in the transport Senator, and landing at Manila on March 4th. There he saw service thru the Filipino Insurrection, being at different times under the command of Generals Wheaton, McArthur, Bell and Funston. In October, 1901, he returned home as a casual with Colonel Tully McCrea. On the journey his ship, the Sheridan, was shipwrecked in the China Sea, and the passengers landed at Nagasaki, Japan, when they were forced to lay over for twenty-nine days. While in this Japanese city the American soldiers were treated as citizens and not as soldiers.

March 4th, 1902, found "Micky" once more enlisting in the 22nd Infantry. This time he was sent to Monterey, California, where he remained until 1905, then went again to the Philippines. He returned, was discharged, and once more enlisted at Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, where he was placed in the General Service Infantry, remaining there until 1907. Then the roving spirit conquered again, and he is seen for the third time going to the Philippines. At this time he was with the 22nd Infantry. After two years he returned home, only to re-enlist in General Service Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where he remained until

November, 1910, when he was placed on duty as General Service Infantry Recruiting Sergeant at Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pennsylvania. This job kept him busy until May, 1911. Then, back to the islands he went, sailing from Angel Island on June 4th on the transport Buford. June 22nd, 1913, he was discharged, returning to the United States as a civilian on the steamship Thomas. But the old call came again. "Micky" re-enlisted at Angel Island on September 4th, 1913, remained in General Service Infantry until September 2nd, 1914, when he was transferred to the 30th Infantry and made First Sergeant of Company M on September 28th. The regiment went from San Francisco thru the Panama Canal,—the first troops ever to pass by that route,—to New York, where on January 17th, 1915, it paraded. Afterward the organization took station at Plattsburg Barracks, where it remained until May, 1916, during which time the Business Men's Camp was held. In May, 1916, the 30th Infantry moved to Camp Wilson, San Antonio, Texas, remained there but a short time and then moved to Eagle Pass, Texas. There the regiment was split up slightly in order to make the 37th Infantry. The 30th Infantry then moved to Syracuse, New York, where it made the 38th and 39th Infantry Regiments. October 28th, 1917, the regiment left Syracuse for Camp Green, Charlotte, North Carolina. There he left the regiment to attend the Third Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, at the conclusion of which he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. April 30th, 1918, he sailed for France, arriving at St. Nazaire on May 12th. He joined Company M, 30th Infantry, at Arc-en-Barrois on June 1st. The 30th Infantry was in reserve at Chateau Thierry. "Micky" went to school at Langres from June 19th to July 19th, and then was assigned to the 92nd Division as an instructor from July 19th to August 12th. From August 12th to October 19th he was with the 6th Division, doing a hitch in the Vosges Sector near Sulseran. October 19th he joined the 42nd Division at St. Georges.

At St. Georges and in the trying days before Sedan Lieutenant Moran displayed all the qualities of a brave man and an efficient officer. Altho he has been with Company D but a short time, he is a prime favorite with that company's officers and men.



COMPANY "D" ROLL

Name	Town	State
First Sergeant—		
Laughman, William	Marion	Ohio
Mess Sergeant—		
Meddles, Clifford A.	Richwood	Ohio
Supply Sergeant—		
Ford, Frank M.	Covington	Kentucky
Sergeants—		
Smith, William	Marion	Ohio
Woodruff, Homer	Van Wert	Ohio
Bailey, Roy	Marion	Ohio
Gamble, Gilford M.	Van Wert	Ohio
Reed, Earl K.	Marion	Ohio
Jones, Claude E.	Marion	Ohio
Stafford, Charles	Marion	Ohio
Dutton, Thomas R.	Marion	Ohio
Grace, Otto M.	Marion	Ohio
Hultz, Elmer	Marion	Ohio
Sweeney, Edward A.	Marion	Ohio
Hurless, Orby	Ohio City	Ohio
Corporals—		
Sullivan, Samuel W.	Marion	Ohio
Spain, Basil A.	North Lewisburg	Ohio
Rupe, Carl C.	Marion	Ohio
Damon, Earl E.	Arcadia	Ohio
McClure, Harry G.	Hillsboro	Ohio
Kline, Hugh M.	Hillsboro	Ohio
Welch, Frank	Marion	Ohio
Waits, Ralph	Hillsboro	Ohio
Williams, Lester L.	Marion	Ohio
Jenkins, Joseph B.	Marion	Ohio
Gillespie, Edward	Fostoria	Ohio
Terry, Roy V.	Marion	Ohio
Douglas, Kenneth	Huntsville	Ohio
Farcas, John	Salem	Ohio
Maze, Clifford B.	Marion	Ohio
Molihan, Clifford	Marion	Ohio
Tropp, Philip	Newark	New Jersey
Miller, Fred F.	Marion	Ohio
Abbott, Corde W.	Peebles	Ohio
Ralston, Forest E.	Marion	Ohio
Bergman, Walter W.	Toledo	Ohio
Adams, George	Datto	Arkansas
Edington, John	Columbus	Ohio
Beach, Perry A.	Ohio City	Ohio
Debiasi, Leopoldo	Brooklyn	New York
Freshour, Earnest	Marion	Ohio
Greene, Frances A.	Troy	Tennessee
Ham, John O.	Lake	Mississippi
Kehm, Joseph G.	Marion	Ohio
Nance, Oscar	Ironton	Ohio
Willour, Jesse M.	Marion	Ohio
Wood, Guy C.	Marion	Ohio
Cooks—		
Cenkner, John	Marion	Ohio
Stemmler, Robert G.	Bradenville	Penna.
Dennis, George A.	Cardington	Ohio
Viriden, Sheldon S.	LaRue	Ohio
Mechanics—		
Smith, Jacob	Marion	Ohio
Henley, Thomas H.	Hillsboro	Ohio
Brown, John A.	Columbus	Ohio
Baer, Grover J.	Wauseon	Ohio
Privates, First Class—		
Adams, Leo	Marion	Ohio
Adams, Simon	Marion	Ohio
Benner, Charles C.	Toledo	Ohio
Berry, Dwight	Marion	Ohio
Betz, Carl F.	Fostoria	Ohio
Bodernia, John A.	Salem	Ohio
Boyd, Austin D.	Marion	Ohio
Brooks, Delbert	Hillsboro	Ohio
Burroughs, John W.	Marion	Ohio
Cannon, Fred	Stoney Creek	No. Carolina
Dean, Clarence	Old Mines	Missouri
Dore, Scott L.	Dorcy	New Hamp.
Field, Ulysses	Marion	Ohio
Forbus, Boyd E.	Hornbeak	Tennessee

Name	Town	State
Garcia, Leonard P.	New Orleans	Louisiana
Gleason, Haskell J.	Marion	Ohio
Hancock, William L.	Providence	So. Carolina
Harris, Sampson	Seville	Florida
Hershberger, Harry	Broadway	Ohio
Holmes, Irvin C.	Jonesville	Virginia
Hower, Homer	Fostoria	Ohio
Humphrey, James C.	Peebles	Ohio
Kappral, Anthony	Seranton	Penna.
Kaylor, Frank E.	Marion	Ohio
King, Mark T.	Smiths Station	Alabama
Lamb, Ivan C.	Marion	Ohio
Lattin, Elwin M.	Lookwood	Ohio
Lee, Thomas V.	Jacksonville	Florida
Lindeman, Leo A.	Delphos	Ohio
Majinski, Victor	Toledo	Ohio
Millard, Sylvester	Harvey	Iowa
Muraski, John	Jersey City	New Jersey
Myers, Vernot	Arcadia	Ohio
McClure, Charles L.	Marion	Ohio
McClure, Pearl	Urbana	Ohio
McCormick, James S.	Seaman	Ohio
McDonough, Stephen	New York	New York
Pappenfuss, Rudolph G.	Toledo	Ohio
Payne, Shelly A.	Arlton	Alabama
Piacentini, Buonofede	Carney	Iowa
Pickrel, Marvin O.	Marion	Ohio
Rauseh, Lloyd	Marion	Ohio
Reinshield, Ray	Pleasantville	Ohio
Renfro, Arthur	Cuzick	Kentucky
Reynolds, Harry	Coal Grove	Ohio
Rhoads, Ross	Winterset	Iowa
Richmond, Demmer	Tillie	Kentucky
Russell, James E.	Marion	Ohio
Schafer, Elmer M.	Salem	Ohio
Shanley, Michael	Johnetta	Penna.
Smith, Harry O.	Marion	Ohio
Stiekney, Omer S.	Marion	Ohio
Taylor, Leonard	Birmingham	Alabama
Thomas, Warren S.	Marseilles	Ohio
Vance, Leroy S.	Hillsboro	Ohio
Vella, Steve	Luxor	Penna.
Vesinsky, Stanley	Langraff	West Virginia
Winter, Peter	Delaware	Ohio
Wooster, Earnest	Pickerington	Ohio
Wysong, Bernard K.	Princeton	West Virginia
Yurt, William E.	Johnston	Penna.
Zilinski, Szezepan	Braddock	Penna.
Zukoski, Anthony	Duryea	Penna.
Privates—		
Andrewskewicz, William	Superior	Wisconsin
Anthony, Marshall B.	Marion	Ohio
Brown, Elmer L.	Agosta	Ohio
Brown, William	Akron	Ohio
Calvert, Edmond G.	Betheda	Ohio
Carpenter, William W.	Shelby	No. Carolina
Chinici, Rosario	Philadelphia	Penna.
Clinger, August J.	Upper Sandusky	Ohio
Connelly, John	Chicago	Illinois
Cook, Earl C.	Marion	Ohio
Cooper, Allen	Hillsboro	Ohio
Corbett, Al	Toledo	Ohio
Cross, Eugene		
Crowl, Andrew	Marion	Ohio
Donley, Guy	Toledo	Ohio
Dunn, Levi S.	Puxico	Missouri
Elder, George O.	Carthon	Ohio
Essex, Malcolm	Marion	Ohio
Focosi, Angelo	Chicago	Illinois
Goff, Cary P.	Union City	Tennessee
Grooms, Anver		
Grounds, Clay	Marion	Ohio
Hall, William	Salem	Ohio
Hamm, Rex C.	Hillsboro	Ohio
Hamilton, Harley	Leetonia	Ohio
Harbin, Ned J.	Birmingham	Alabama
Hartman, Charles		
Hartzog, John H.	Ohio City	Ohio
Hruska, Joseph	New York	New York
Huff, Marion	Marion	Ohio
Jenkins, Homer C.	Kitts Hill	Ohio
Jordan, Edward C.		

<i>Name</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>State</i>
Kehrwecker, William F.	Marion	Ohio	Russell, Verner	Ponock	Mississippi
Kinney, William P.	Toledo	Ohio	Shindroff, Clarence	Fostoria	Ohio
Lee, Benjamin S.	Jasper	Florida	Smith, George W.	Marion	Ohio
Long, Carl D.	Columbus	Ohio	Smith, William F.	Tuscumbia	Alabama
Lowery, Charles H.	Long Island	Alabama	Soldo, Luigi	Pittsburgh	Penna.
Malanowski, Wladyslaw	Buffalo	New York	Sparks, Albert	Douglas	Wyoming
Maston, Russell C.	LaRue	Ohio	Stansbery, Walker B.	Sardinia	Ohio
Mastropolite, John	Clarksburg	West Virginia	Tate, Pleasant H.	Datto	Arkansas
Medsker, John P.	Marion	Ohio	Taylor, John	Urbana	Ohio
Mellaceo, Antonio	Port Kennedy	Penna.	Tippet, Grover	Marion	Ohio
Miller, Forrest B.	Danville	Virginia	Trautman, Louis W.	Vandergrift	Penna.
Miller, Purdle	Rienzi	Mississippi	Ulatowski, Konstanty	Braddock	Penna.
Morgan, Orville L.	Coal Grove	Ohio	Uline, James A.	Marion	Ohio
McDonald, Frank I.	Cardington	Ohio	Vampola, Frank	South Omaha	Nebraska
Nelson, Henry H.			Ventrice, Frank	Brooklyn	New York
Nightingale, Henry E.			Vicknair, Albert	Reserve	Louisiana
Noggle, William	Marion	Ohio	Ward, John C.	Beverly	Massachusetts
Pollitt, John	Flemensburg	Kentucky	Wells, Granville H.		
Powezenas, Hairis	Toledo	Ohio	Williams, David R.	Marion	Ohio
Pritchard, James R.	Cleveland	Tennessee	Williams, Ralph S.		
Ray, William C.	Gatman	Mississippi	Witlatch, Sanford H.	Marion	Ohio
Renfro, Hughie	Cuzick	Kentucky	Woolis, John A.	Altoona	Penna.
Russell, George	Cartersville	Kentucky			

WOUNDED

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Home</i>
<i>Sergeants—</i>			
Danner, Chester W.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Dutton, Thomas R.	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Hultz, Elmer L.	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Hurless, Orby	Meuse-Argonne	Nov. 5, 1918	Ohio City, Ohio
Lewis, Daniel W.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Taylor, Hubert	St. Mihiel	Sept. 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
<i>Corporals—</i>			
Abbott, Corde W.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Peebles, Ohio
Dombaugh, Robert E.	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Gillespie, Edward	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Fostoria, Ohio
Hoy, Jay	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Unknown
Jenkins, Joseph	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Miller, Fred F.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Molihan, Clifford	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Simmons, John F.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Smith, Dale	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Terry, Roy V.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Welch, Frank	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
<i>Privates, First Class—</i>			
Adams, Lee	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Adams, Simon	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Beach, Perry A.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Ohio City, Ohio
Berry, Dwight	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Brady, Milo	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Bricker, Harry F.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Fostoria, Ohio
Burroughs, John W.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Condron, Thomas W.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Douglas, Kenneth	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Huntsville, Ohio
Freshour, Earnest W.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Freeka, Norman	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Gleaspen, Haskel J.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Hershberger, Harry	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Holmes, Irvin C.	Ancerviller	June 8, 1918	Jonesville, W. Va.
Kehm, Joseph G.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Lindeman, Leo A.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Delphos, Ohio
Marshall, Carl S.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Monahan, Frank R.	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Chicago, Ill.
McClure, Charles	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
McClure, Pearl	Near Oureq River	July 30, 1918	Urbana, Ohio
Nance, Oscar	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Pappenfuss, Rudolph G.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Poulos, Jack	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Reese, Edward G.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Van Wert, Ohio
Roy, Andrew	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Russell, James E.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Santarelli, Groce	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Salem, Ohio
Saylor, Vernon	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Van Wert, Ohio
Smoot, Ralph A.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Pleasantville, Ohio
Vella, Steve	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Luxor, Penna.
Wakely, Vern B.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Willis, Homer	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Willour, Jesse M.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio

<i>Name</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Home</i>
Witzel, Frank	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Wood, Guy C.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
<i>Privates—</i>			
Bixler, Charles N.	Near Oureq River	July 23, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Boorman, Frank D.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Unknown
Braden, Alfred F.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Delphos, Ohio
Bradshaw, Willard L.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Campanella, Tony	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Carder, John	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Bellefontaine, Ohio
Clements, Ralph C.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Cole, Willie	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Cook, Earl C.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Cornpropst, John C.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Cramer, Harry J.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Daring, Robert A.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Dixon, Wallace H.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Dodds, Newt N.	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Myrtle, Miss.
Field, Ulysses	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Fischer, John C.	Champagne	July 15, 1918	Urbana, Ohio
Fletcher, Robert T.	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Foreman, Cecil E.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Morril, Ohio
Furnis, Emmet M.	Meuse-Argonne	Oct. 21, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Grounds, Clay	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Hickman, Jacob R.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Hoffman, Fred	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Baltimore, Md.
Jenkins, Homer	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Kitts Hill, Ohio
Jasinski, Stephen	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Joyner, William N.	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Unknown
Johns, Henry W.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Unknown
Kelly, Taylor	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Lattin, Elwin W.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Lee, Thomas V.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Jacksonville, Fla.
Maze, Clifford B.	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Millican, William R.	St. Mihiel	Sept. 24, 1918	Unknown
McAninch, Ray C.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
McCoey, George	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
McWade, Thomas L.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Bellefontaine, Ohio
Newman, Roy E.	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Noe, Herbert	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Pickrel, Marvin O.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Relford, John	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Reulet, Paul	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Robinson, Virgil	Near Oureq River	July 28, 1918	Peebles, Ohio
Romanko, William O.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Unknown
Sander, James W.	St. Mihiel	Sept. 19, 1918	Unknown
Shander, Michael	Meuse-Argonne	Nov. 5, 1918	Jonetta, Penna.
Shankle, Howard	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Shearon, James W.	St. Mihiel	Sept. 28, 1918	Unknown
Soldo, Luigi	Ancerviller	June 6, 1918	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Streit, Lewis	St. Mihiel	Sept. 28, 1918	Unknown
Swingle, Earl	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
Thompson, Harley F.	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Trautman, Lewis	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Toledo, Ohio
True, George N.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Unknown
Wakely, Harvey D.	Meuse-Argonne	Oct. 12, 1918	Marion, Ohio
Walls, George E.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Youngstown, Ohio
Wasson, John	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Unknown
White, Duvernia	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Whiteman, Lester E.	St. Mihiel	Oct. 1, 1918	Unknown
Wickman, Roy C.	Near Oureq River	July 29, 1918	Salem, Ohio
Wood, Joseph P.	Meuse-Argonne	Nov. 6, 1918	Unknown
Wylie, Hugh J.	St. Mihiel	Sept. 12, 1918	Unknown

TRANSFERRED

<i>Name</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>First Sergeant—</i>			<i>Corporals—</i>		
Markle, Curtis	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 15, 1918	Adams, William O.	Marion, Ohio	April 6, 1918
<i>Mess Sergeant—</i>			Davis, Charles	Unknown	Mar. 24, 1918
Shields, Yancy R.	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1918	Horseman, Ralph T.	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1918
<i>Sergeants—</i>			Irvine, Stewart H.	Marion, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Adams, Edwin P.	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 15, 1918	Martin, Raymond L.	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 14, 1918
Barnes, William O.	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 28, 1918	Plummer, James E.	Marion, Ohio	May 8, 1918
Hartshon, Cloy D.	Broadway, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1918	Roberts, George W.	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 11, 1918
Knappenberger, Paul	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 3, 1918	Seckel, Rollie	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1918
Knickle, David	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1918	Severns, Reuben L.	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1918
McHenry, Otto C.	Cleveland, Ohio	Mar. 15, 1918	Willis, William	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 28, 1918
Nickle, Clifford O.	Van Wert, Ohio	Nov. 28, 1918	<i>Privates, First Class—</i>		
Paschall, Gilbert V.	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 28, 1918	Head, Norris B.	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1918
Whitney, Leland L.	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 28, 1918	Hudson, George E.	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1918
Williams, Paul A.	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 3, 1918	Neece, Earnest	Marion, Ohio	Dec. 30, 1918
			Smith, Steve	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1918

Name	Home	Date
Uhl, John	Marion, Ohio	Jan. 25, 1918
Wagner, Alfred C.	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1918
Weaver, Orville R.	Youngstown, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1918
Yike, Russell	Hillsboro, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1918

Privates—

Adams, George W.	Unknown	Oct. 9, 1918
Adkins, Leroy	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1918
Barrett, Bert C.	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1918
Beckwith, James	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Boxwell, Claude N.	Marion, Ohio	Oct. 13, 1918
Brannon, Roy O.	Delphos, Ohio	Nov. 28, 1918
Campbell, Robert	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1918
Colletta, Joseph	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Conzolo, Biagio	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Cox, Frank L.	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 24, 1918
Cross, Eugene	Unknown	Dec. 2, 1918
Dellinger, Glen O.	Marion, Ohio	Sept. 26, 1918
Dibartolo, Giacomo	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Eba, Russell	Urbana, Ohio	June 26, 1918
Estes, Leforest E.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Evans, Harry	Marion, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Fetty, Clifford B.	Marion, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Flythe, George W.	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Folkerts, Hie.	Unknown	Oct. 9, 1918
Fowler, Richard E.	Unknown	Aug. 27, 1918
Fox, Cletus	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 28, 1918
Friend, Harley A.	Delphos, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Ginn, Coat	Unknown	Sept. 16, 1918
Gray, Thomas L.	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Greek, John W.	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 22, 1918
Guantes, Calvin	Unknown	Sept. 5, 1918
Heidman, Harry J.	Unknown	July 28, 1918
Helms, George W.	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Heno, Wesley L.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Herring, William O.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Higgins, Claud S.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Hudson, Lonnie	Unknown	Dec. 30, 1918
Humphreys, Roy T.	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Hunter, Austin	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Hively, Harvey	Salem, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Jackson, Leroy	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 30, 1918
Jacobs, William H.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918

Name	Home	Date
Jenkins, Roy G.	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Johnson, Luther	Marion, Ohio	June 7, 1918
Jordan, Edward C.	Unknown	Jan. 25, 1918
Jordan, Jeremiah P.	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Kannachi, Bolutorie	Unknown	Aug. 27, 1918
Karezarek, Wawazyn	Unknown	April 15, 1918
Kelley, John T.	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Krumlauf, Clarence	Arlington, Ohio	Dec. 30, 1918
LaBelle, Arthur J.	Upper Sandusky, O.	Aug. 23, 1918
Lee, Laborn	Unknown	Sept. 26, 1918
Ledford, Robert N.	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Livers, Elza	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Luscher, Arnold	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
May, Fayette M.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Miller, John C.	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 9, 1918
Monerief, Parker J.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Moore, Floyd	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 14, 1918
Morrison, Otto	Marion, Ohio	Mar. 14, 1918
Okert, Fred H.	Boston, Mass.	Mar. 15, 1918
Oltean, John	Youngstown, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1918
Owens, Wade	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Parr, Clay A.	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1918
Partlow, Jesse J.	Marion, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Reardon, Edward C.	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Rhoads, Charles H.	Unknown	Sept. 26, 1918
Roush, Matthias B.	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 30, 1918
Savanica, Joseph	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Seearce, Paul G.	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Schepers, Louis	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Shellabarger, Thomas E.	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Sipe, Harry	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Summerland, Glen W.	Marion, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1918
Toole, Herman	Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1918
Trego, Earl	Van Wert, Ohio	Oct. 31, 1918
Urbaniak, Joseph	Unknown	Nov. 16, 1918
Visconti, Gilbert J.	Unknown	Oct. 31, 1918
Wiggins, James	Unknown	Nov. 28, 1918
Williams, Seymore	Toledo, Ohio	Mar. 14, 1918
Wilson, Alpha T.	Marion, Ohio	Nov. 28, 1918
Woodruff, James A.	Van Wert, Ohio	Sept. 1, 1918
Wyland, John T.	Unknown	Sept. 26, 1918
Zavasky, Joseph P.	Unknown	Sept. 26, 1918



SECTION VII

OFFICERS

1. Battalion Roll

I Present

II Wounded

III Transferred



First Battalion Officers in "Army of Occupation"

ROLL—OFFICERS

Majors—

James A. Samson..... Delaware, Ohio
John C. Volka..... London, Ohio

Captains—

Russell Baker..... Delaware, Ohio
Wayland Jones..... Clayton, North Carolina
Edwin A. Coyle..... Pittsburgh Athletic Assn., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leon W. Miesse..... Lancaster, Ohio
Robert S. Postle..... Columbus, Ohio

First Lieutenants—

Earl W. Fuhr..... Columbus, Ohio
George E. Crottinger..... Marion, Ohio
Milton M. Latta..... Goshen, Indiana
John Early..... Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
Aubrey B. DeLacy..... 220 East 179th St., New York City, N. Y.
Sinclair J. Wilson..... 110 Kent Street, Brooklyn, New York
Alison Reppy..... Hillsboro, Missouri
John B. Leslie..... 604 Fourth St., North East Minot, North Dak.
Robert Blaine..... 2618 Albany St., Houston, Texas
Earl P. Mosely..... 46 Mansion Street, Winooski, Vermont
Michael F. Rockel..... Mexico and Dunkirk Streets, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Christian O. Markson..... 334 East Rose Street, Owatonna, Minnesota
Colvin H. Todd..... Chicago, Illinois
Lee M. Allen..... 23 Elizabeth Street, Amsterdam, New York

Second Lieutenants—

Joseph M. Enfield..... Wellington, Kansas
Albert B. Rankin..... London, Ohio
Hobart Smith..... Patriot, Indiana
Frank H. Kassen..... Naburn, Missouri
Gabriel R. Miesse..... Lancaster, Ohio
Earnest Broschart..... 1020 Tribune Building, Chicago, Illinois
Paul V. Jackson..... 128 Bolton Avenue, Newark, Ohio
William Thomas Moran..... Cleveland, Ohio

Jaracz, W., First Lieutenant, was assigned to the First Battalion at Chateau Thierry, served thru Saint Mihiel, and on October 6th was transferred to the Third Battalion.

Lear, Caleb B., was assigned to Company D on December 4th, 1917. He went with that company to the trenches in Lorraine. After winning the Croix de Guerre for leading the C. R. Zeppelin raid, he was transferred to the United States as an instructor April 23rd, 1918.

Livingston, Walter F., First Lieutenant, 348 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, joined Company A on September 13th, 1917, and was transferred to the United States May 4th, 1918.

Lutz, Frank S., Second Lieutenant, 501 West Nebraska Street, Blair, Nebraska, was assigned to Company C on September 14th, 1917. He served thru Lorraine, making an excellent record as a patrol leader. On June 11th, 1918, he was transferred to the 163rd Infantry, 41st Division.

Maloney, H. L., Second Lieutenant, Morristown, Tennessee, joined Company A on December 4th, 1917, served thru Lorraine, Champagne and Chateau Thierry in the capacity of Intelligence Officer. He was sent home after Chateau Thierry as an instructor.

Miller, Leroy, First Lieutenant, Marion, Ohio, was assigned to Company D at the home station. January 5th, 1918, he was transferred to Company A. He left that company to return to the United States on February 23rd, 1918.

Milliken, Samuel Gibbs, Second Lieutenant, 4903 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was assigned to Company D at the home station and was transferred to the Supply Company on December 23rd, 1917.

Monnett, Milton, First Lieutenant, 1039 Intervale Avenue, Bronx, New York City, was assigned to Company A on July 14th, 1917, and was transferred to Company M January 5th, 1918, with which unit he has served thru the war.

Oyler, Frank L., 1322 Oak Street, Columbus, Ohio, joined Company B on July 15th, 1917, went with that company to France, from where, on account of sickness, he was transferred on November 26th, 1917, to the United States, later being discharged from the service.

Paden, Russel H., First Lieutenant, 714 Julian Street, Parkersburg, West Virginia, joined the First Battalion on April 24th, 1918, and was transferred May 3rd, 1918.

Paul, Billie E., First Lieutenant, 227 South North Avenue, Washington Court House, Ohio, joined Company B at the home station. On November 24th, 1917, was transferred to the Third Battalion of this regiment. A short time later he was sent to the United States as an instructor.

Peck, Virgil W., Captain, 501 South Marion Street, Cardington, Ohio, joined Company A on June 2nd, 1916, and was transferred to Company M on January 5th, 1918.

Peterson, N. W., Second Lieutenant, was assigned to Company A on May 23rd, 1918, being transferred a short time later to the 32nd Division.

Postle, Franklin D., First Lieutenant, joined the First Battalion in the Seventh Training Area near Marlaincourt and was transferred to the United States on April 24th, 1918.

Postle, Robert S., Captain, Shepard Sanatorium, Shepard, Ohio, joined the First Battalion on May 3rd, 1918. Left May 27th, 1918, badly gassed. Rejoined the battalion at Repweiler, Luxembourg, on November 25th, 1918.

Radcliffe, Frank C., Captain, Circleville, Ohio, was assigned to Company B on June 4th, 1918, and was transferred to the Machine Gun Company on July 21st, 1918. He is now Captain of Company K of this regiment.

Rea, Robert L., First Lieutenant, 199 F. Washington Avenue, London, Ohio, joined Company C on April 9th, 1917. He helped recruit the company and organized it up to war strength, served in Lorraine and returned to the United States on June 4th, 1918.

Reece, Carrol B., Second Lieutenant, Butler, Tennessee, was assigned to Company A on September 13th, 1917, and was transferred to the 26th Division on May 6th, 1918.

Richards, Alfred P. First Lieutenant, 18 Whitfield Road, West Somerville, Massachusetts, was assigned to Company B on September 12th, 1917. In May, 1918, was appointed Adjutant of the First Battalion and owing to change of battalion commanders materially bore the brunt of the battalion administration in Champagne and Chateau Thierry. In August, 1918, was transferred to the Regimental Personnel Department.

Rieser, Paul A., Second Lieutenant, 25 South Clover Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, was assigned to Company C on September 12th, 1917, served thru Lorraine, Champagne and Chateau Thierry, and on August 9th, 1918, returned to the United States as an instructor.

Ryder, Robert C., Second Lieutenant, was assigned to Company D on March 24th, 1918, and was transferred to Company E on April 14th, 1918.

Schmitt, Charles, Second Lieutenant, joined Company D on March 12th, 1918, and was transferred to the 32nd Division on April 14th, 1918.

Schmitt, Edwin L., Second Lieutenant, was assigned to Company B on May 24th, 1918, and was transferred on June 5th, 1918.

Wayman, Herbert L., First Lieutenant, was assigned to Company B on March 12th, 1918, and was transferred to Company D on April 15th, 1918.

Wood, William H., Second Lieutenant, New York City, was assigned to Company B on December 4th, 1917, and was transferred to the 26th Division on May 8th, 1918.

Wooley, Harold D., First Lieutenant, Reynoldsburg, Ohio, was assigned to Company D on December 21st, 1918. He was transferred to the Third Division March 1st, 1919.

SECTION VIII

LETTERS AND CITATIONS

(Individual, Regimental and Divisional)

- I Awarded American Distinguished Service Cross**
- II Awarded French Croix de Guerre**
- III Regimental Citations**
- IV Battle Participation**
- V Letters and Citations by French Commanders**
- VI Letters and Citations by American Commanders**

AWARDED AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

The Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following:

"Captain Oscar Koeppel, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near the Ourcq River, 28 July, 1918.

"While leading his company forward in an attack through an intensive barrage Captain Koeppel gave proof of great courage and devotion to duty. After being severely wounded he refused to be carried to the rear until he had seen the front line established and had personally turned over all orders in his possession and given the necessary instructions to the officer next in command."

"First Lieutenant James A. Moseley, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action at Camp Abri Roque, northeast of Suippe in the Champagne, 15 July, 1918.

"Lieutenant Moseley on the morning of July 15, 1918, when the bombardment in the Champagne was at its worst, learning that one of his corporals, Earl E. Crabbe, 93145, had had his foot shot off, and that of two litter bearers trying to bring in Corporal Crabbe, one was killed and the other returned severely wounded, left his dugout, searched for, found and carried back his corporal for a distance more than 400 yards with utter disregard to his own personal danger.

"Lieutenant Moseley was killed in action on July 28, 1918, at the Ourcq River near Seringes while gallantly leading his platoon into action."

"First Lieutenant Aubrey B. DeLacy, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Hautmont, France, 27 September, 1918.

"Leading a patrol into the town, to ascertain whether or not it was still occupied by the enemy, Lieutenant DeLacy came under heavy machine gun fire. Against greatly superior numbers, he continued forward, and, entering the town, took two prisoners, from whom he gained valuable information."

"Chaplain George Carpentier (First Lieutenant).

"Chaplain George Carpentier is awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action near Cheveuges, France, November 7, 1918. Volunteering for the service, he accompanied a patrol as interpreter, and later, when our troops encountered stubborn resistance and sustained heavy casualties, he established a dressing station and under heavy shell fire administered to the wounded and dying, continuing this service after he himself had been twice wounded."

"Corporal William H. Hill, Company A, 166th Infantry (AS No. 92698), No. 2761.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Hautmont, France, 27 September, 1918.

"Corporal Hill, while establishing liaison with a separate unit of his patrol, under heavy machine gun fire, personally captured two prisoners, and after delivering them to a guard, continued with his mission. He was severely wounded while performing this dangerous mission."

"Cook John Wrobble, attached to Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action in Champagne Sector 15 July, 1918.

"At the time of the heavy bombardment of July 15th to 18th, 1918, in the Champagne sector, Cook Wrobble, by his devotion to duty, served hot meals regularly to the men when they needed them most. In the forenoon of July 16, 1918, two direct hits from high explosive shells were registered on his kitchen; one tore the limber of his kitchen to pieces, the other hit in the center of his reserve rations and destroyed the entire amount (750 rations), but Cook Wrobble never left his post, even when all others had deserted him. The undersigned was at the time in command of C Company, 166th Infantry, and Cook Wrobble was attached to C Company as an instructor in field cooking. I was an eye witness to his gallantry, which cannot be expressed too emphatically."

"Private (first class) Harry Leonard, Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action in Champagne Sector, July 15 and July 28, 1918, near the River Ourcq.

"During the period of July 15th to 18th, 1918, Private 1 cl. Harry Leonard, who was a runner with company headquarters, Company C, 166th Infantry, during the heaviest of the barrage, was dispatched to Battalion Headquarters with messages. Battalion Headquarters was from fifteen to sixteen hundred meters in the rear of my P. C. This entire area was swept by a bitter fire of high explosives, shrapnel and gas. Each time it was found necessary to dispatch a runner Leonard volunteered to go. His willingness to face what seemed 'sure death' was so evident that he was one of the principal topics of conversation among the officers and men in the dugout.

"Then again, on the River Ourcq, July 28, 1918, when I myself was seriously wounded, and high explosive shells were falling so thick and fast it seemed no human being could possibly live through it, Private Leonard jumped up from his place of

safety behind a dyke, with absolutely no thought of his own personal safety, helped to administer to my needs, as well as to assist in dragging me to a place of safety. This was in direct observation of the enemy at a range of not to exceed 500 yards, and in a place swept by machine guns and small-calibre, high-explosive shells, a piece of which had just wounded his company commander."

"Sergeant Clifford Thompson, Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Somerance, France, October 23, 1918.

"Seeing an ignited hand grenade in the midst of his platoon, Sergeant Thompson, without hesitation, seized the grenade and attempted to throw it from the ditch. When leaving his hand the grenade exploded, seriously wounding him, but his act saved the lives of many of his men."

"Corporal Charles C. Cryder, Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Suippes in Champagne, July 15, 1918.

"Corporal Cryder remained with his commanding officer, who was overcome with gas, and assisted him to a place of safety during a severe bombardment, despite the fact that the officer repeatedly suggested that he leave him and seek safety for himself and that he had previously been instructed to seek shelter in a concrete dugout 1,000 yards in the rear in case of bombardment."

"Sergeant Charles Stafford, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action at St. Mihiel and before Sedan, September 12, 1918, and November 5, 1918.

"Sergeant Stafford, while in charge of a half platoon in St. Mihiel drive, September 12, 1918, did personally reconnoiter an advance position containing six (6) of the enemy and captured them single handed, thereby showing utter disregard of personal safety, when the men under his command were in imminent danger.

"On November 5, 1918, he showed great courage and resolution and contributed largely to the success of the attack on the Sedan front by volunteering and leading advanced patrols. His feet were in bad condition, and, although ordered, he would not leave his platoon until our battalion was relieved from the front line. He was then ordered to the hospital by medical authorities, but returned immediately upon learning that our company was to resume the attack on Sedan. He rejoined the com-

pany during the advance November 8, 1918, and that night patrolled advanced German positions with his platoon and assisted the lieutenant in charge by his unswerving devotion to duty, encouraging the tired and hungry men with words of confidence."

"Private (first class) Ernest W. Freshour, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action at Ancerville, France, June 6, 1918.

"Private Freshour was a member of the platoon which was holding G. C. 7 at C. R. Ancerville on the night of June 6, 1918. During an enemy bombardment, previous to an attack on our position, all means of communication with the company P. C. were severed. The platoon suffered heavy casualties and were in need of assistance; the platoon runners having been wounded, Private Freshour, in company with another member of the platoon, volunteered to carry a message to the company commander. In the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire these two soldiers made their way to the company P. C., thus giving the company commander the necessary information enabling him to reinforce their position."

"Private Frank E. Kaylor, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, 27 July, 1918.

"After he and a comrade located a hostile machine gun in a clump of trees 500 meters north of a chateau which their platoon was holding, east of Fere-en-Tardonois, they secured the permission of their platoon commander to attempt to force the enemy to abandon this position, and advanced over open ground and in the face of fire. With their rifles they drove the enemy from their gun, killing one and wounding another."

"Private Frank M. Ford, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Chateau Thierry, France, 27 July, 1918.

"After he and a comrade located a hostile machine gun in a clump of trees 500 meters north of a chateau which their platoon was holding, east of Fere-en-Tardonois, they secured the permission of their platoon commander to attempt to force the enemy to abandon this position, and advanced over open ground and in the face of fire. With their rifles they drove the enemy from their gun, killing one and wounding another."

AWARDED FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE

"First Lieutenant Aubrey B. DeLacy, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Hautmont, France, 27 September, 1918."

"First Lieutenant Caleb B. Lear, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Blemery, in the Luneville Sector, March 9, 1917."

"First Lieutenant Harry J. Loar, Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Blemery, in the Luneville Sector, March 9, 1917."

"Sergeant David Russell, Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Blemery, in the Luneville Sector, March 9, 1917."

"Private Dyer J. Bird, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For extraordinary heroism in action in Lorraine from February 22 to March 21, 1918."

REGIMENTAL CITATIONS

The Commanding Officer, Colonel Benson W. Hough, in the name of the 166th Infantry, United States Army, commends the following men:

"Captain Russell Baker, Commanding Officer, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action before Sedan, 7th and 8th of November, 1918.

"Captain Russell Baker, 166th Infantry, was in command of Company D, the company sent to represent the American Army with the French in the official entry into Sedan. Although his men were exhausted from months of marching and fighting, Captain Baker, by his own example of energy, courage and fortitude, inspired his men to make the effort necessary to advance into the suburbs of Sedan.

"In addition, thru Lorraine, Champagne, Chateau Thierry, Saint Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne, Captain Baker has displayed great courage and ability as a field leader."

"Captain Wayland Jones, Commanding Officer, Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near the River Ourcq, 28th of July, 1918.

"Prior to the attack on the morning of July 28th, Captain Jones' company suffered very heavy casualties,—casualties which would ordinarily have destroyed the fighting value of a company. But Captain Jones, by his energy and coolness, by giving an example of great personal courage, and by displaying excellent qualities of leadership, kept his men together, maintained their usual high standard of morale and so inspired his men that they carried all assigned objectives."

"Captain Edwin A. Coyle, Commanding Officer, Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near the River Ourcq, 28th-31st July, 1918.

"After losing his company commander, Captain Coyle assumed command of Company C, and during the remainder of the action displayed excellent leadership and by his own splendid example of coolness, courage and energy inspired his men to continued effort.

"Later, in the course of the same action, showing utter disregard for his own personal safety, Captain Coyle, in a hail of artillery and machine gun fire, rushed out from behind cover, picked up a wounded soldier, and carried him into safety."

"First Lieutenant George E. Crotinger, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Sedan, 7th-8th of November, 1918.

"First Lieutenant George E. Crotinger, 166th Infantry, commanded one of the two patrols sent out with the French to reconnoitre the enemy's position in front of Sedan on the night of November 7th and 8th, 1918. Although the men were exhausted from days of hard fighting and marching, Lieutenant Crotinger, by his own courage and energy, so inspired his men that they continued to advance in the face of heavy fire, until they entered the suburbs of Sedan, thus reaching the most northern point attained by the American Army during the Meuse-Argonne offensive."

"First Lieutenant Aubrey B. DeLacy, Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Baccarat, France, 6th-7th June, 1918.

"When the patrol he was in command of at Baccarat, France, was caught between two barrages, Lieutenant DeLacy displayed calmness and presence of mind, directing his men with such skill as to bring them back into our lines without a casualty."

"First Lieutenant Sinclair J. Wilson, Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Sommerance, France, 23rd October, 1918.

"Leading a patrol from Sommerance across No Man's Land, Lieutenant Wilson passed thru the wire before St. Georges, found that it was sufficiently cut to allow passage of troops, and in the course of performing this duty discovered an enemy machine gun emplacement, the location of which greatly aided in the success of a subsequent attack."

"First Lieutenant Earl W. Fuhr, Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in the Foret-de-Fere, near the River Ourcq, 28th of July, 1918.

"He assisted in the dressing and evacuation of the wounded, while he was himself wounded at the time but refused to go to a dressing station in the rear. After this Lieutenant Fuhr continued for several hours to execute his duties with his company during its advance until he was forced to return to a dressing station thru exhaustion and suffering from his wounds."

"First Lieutenant John Early, Adjutant, First Battalion, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Sommerance, France, 14th-30th October, 1918.

"Lieutenant Early, in the Meuse-Argonne advance, displayed coolness, courage and excellent qualities of leadership. He mastered all orders so thoroughly, acquainted himself with the terrain and with the tactical situation, that he was able to be of invaluable assistance to his battalion commander.

"In addition, Lieutenant Early has at all times and under all circumstances performed his duties enthusiastically and efficiently."

"First Lieutenant Robert M. Blaine, Liaison Officer, First Battalion, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th July, 1918.

"Hearing that members of the battalion had been wounded, Lieutenant Blaine, showing utter disregard for his own personal safety, in the midst of the most terrific bombardment, left his dugout and personally carried and aided in the carrying of the wounded into safety."

"First Lieutenant Alison Reppy, Intelligence Officer, First Battalion, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action before Sedan, 7th of November, 1918.

"Leading an advance patrol of fifty men, the mission of which was to develop enemy resistance, Lieutenant Reppy showed exceptional courage and energy in the face of heavy artillery and machine gun fire. Piercing the enemy line, he captured three prisoners in Chehery and passed on to the outskirts of the village of Cheveuges, which was three kilometers within the enemy defenses. There he remained until daylight, serving as protection to the advancing regiment."

"First Lieutenant Thomas L. Freeman, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action before Sedan, 5th-6th November, 1918.

"First Lieutenant Thomas L. Freeman, 166th Infantry, was on November 5th and 6th, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, in command of an advanced patrol. His men, though worn out from days and nights of marching, were so inspired by Lieutenant Freeman's display of courage, energy and excellent leadership that they pressed the attack most vigorously, not permitting the enemy to prepare a position for defense, and forcing him to evacuate the towns of Chemery, Chehery and Cheveuges, leaving behind valuable military stores."

"First Lieutenant Charles Baskerville, Jr., Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct during engagement with the enemy.

"Although wounded on the night of July 14-15, 1918, in the Champagne sector, Lieut. Baskerville refused to be evacuated, but remained with his organization until its relief. Later, in the Aisne-Marne offensive north of Chateau-Thierry, he again gave evidence of rare courage and faithfulness to duty."

"First Lieutenant Christian Markson, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Haumont, France, 29th-30th September, 1918.

"First Lieutenant Christian Markson, 166th Infantry, while in command G. C.'s 1, 2 and 3 at P. C. Greene, Essey-Pannes Sector, on the night of September 29th-30, 1918, gave an example of splendid courage and devotion to duty. While his position was being heavily shelled with shrapnel and gas, he went from one outpost to another, encouraging his men and strengthening the position, to repel the expected raid. He showed an utter disregard for his own personal safety; his exposure to gas at this time resulted in his confinement in a hospital for several months."

"First Lieutenant Colvin H. Todd, Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action before Sedan, 7th-8th November, 1918.

"First Lieutenant Colvin H. Todd, 166th Infantry, commanded one of the two patrols sent out with the French to reconnoitre the enemy's position in front of Sedan on the night of November 7th and 8th, 1918. Although the men were exhausted from days of hard fighting and marching, Lieutenant Todd, by his own courage and energy, so inspired his men that they continued to advance in the face of heavy fire, until they entered the suburbs of Sedan, thus reaching the most northern point attained by the American Army during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive."

"First Lieutenant John H. Leslie, Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Ancervillers, France, 18th-19th May, 1918.

"On the Lorraine Front he volunteered to lead a patrol of four men to the Hamlet of Ancerviller within the enemy's lines, remaining there for a day and night in order to find out whether or not the town was occupied by the enemy troops, it having been occupied continuously by them a short time previously.

"He also showed great bravery and exceptional ability in leadership on two other special occasions, one being on a patrol in the St. Mihiel Sector, which entered the town of Haumont, and the other in the Argonne Offensive while leading a patrol which cleaned out the town of Chehery and held contact with the retreating enemy."

"Second Lieutenant Paul V. Jackson, Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Ancervillers, France, 18th-19th May, 1918.

"On the Lorraine Front, as a Sergeant, he volunteered to be one of a patrol composed of four men which went to the Hamlet of Ancerviller within the enemy lines, remaining there for a night and a day in order to find out whether or not the Hamlet was occupied by the enemy at any time during the twenty-four hours, and to gain any other information possible. The Hamlet had been continuously occupied only a short time previously and it was extremely uncertain whether the patrol could remain the full time without being detected.

"For the manner in which, while a sergeant, later, in Champagne and on the Ourcq River, when he held his platoon intact and continued its advance in the face of heavy shell and machine gun fire in spite of the fact that over one-half had been killed or wounded."

"Sergeant Earl B. Clugston (92753), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th July, 1918.

"At Champagne, France, July 15, 1918, Sergeant Clugston volunteered and carried a message from the front line back to the Company P. C. through heavy shell fire."

"Sergeant David Russell (92648), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Haumont, France, 21st of October, 1918.

"Sergeant Russell was a platoon commander throughout the war and as such repeatedly distinguished himself by exceptional bravery and devotion to duty. Commencing with the C. R. Zeppelin Raid which he volunteered to go out on he has been a member of every patrol the company sent out. As a member of the daylight patrol that operated before Haumont, France, October 21, 1918, he led a party into the town and when one of his men was wounded carried him back to our lines in plain view of the enemy and through heavy machine gun fire. On another occasion he volunteered and succeeded in recovering the dead body of a comrade, which was lying outside the enemy positions and covered by enemy machine guns."

"Sergeant Merrill Morton, Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Seringes and south of Sedan, France.

"On August 1, 1918, Sergeant Merrill Morton led the advance element of a patrol through the town of Seringes during the Aisne-Marne offensive; later he led a contact patrol in action south of Sedan. In these two instances and throughout all operations in which his company participated Sergeant Morton gave evidence of rare courage and faithfulness to duty."

"Sergeant Ernest Clark (92637), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, July 15th, 1918.

"During a heavy bombardment at Champagne, France, July 15th, 1918, Sergeant Clark went through a heavy bombardment, exposed himself to get one of his men who had been wounded, and carried him to cover."

"Sergeant Edward S. Northrup (92620), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Seringes-et-Nestles, France, 30th July, 1918.

"During a counter-attack on Seringes-et-Nestles, France, the night of July 30th, 1918, Sergeant Northrup led a platoon into the town and cleared it of the enemy."

"Mess Sergeant William E. Corwin (92658), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th of July, 1918.

"During the intense bombardment at Champagne, France, which preceded the enemy attack of July 15, 1918, Sergeant Corwin, then a cook, refusing to seek shelter, remained on duty at the kitchen, which was located in the open, and prepared a hot meal for the company."

"Cook Frank L. Roddy (92820), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th of July, 1918.

"During the intense bombardment at Champagne, France, that preceded the enemy attack on July 15, 1918, Cook Roddy, refusing to seek shelter, remained on duty at the kitchen, which was located in the open, and prepared a hot meal for the company."

"Corporal George W. Lynch (92797), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th July, 1918.

"Acting as a runner between the front lines and the Company P. C. at Champagne, France, Corporal Lynch made several trips through the heavy bombardment that preceded the enemy attack of July 15, 1918."

"Corporal Acle S. Cencebaugh (92683), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in St. Mihiel, 12th of September, 1918.

"While a member of Battalion Intelligence

Group at St. Mihiel, France, September 12, 1918, Corporal Cencebaugh entered a dugout occupied by eleven of the enemy and forced them all to surrender."

"Corporal Ivan E. Wittibslager (92853), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Haumont, France, September, 1918.

"While acting as a runner Corporal Wittibslager maintained liaison between Battalion Headquarters and a daylight patrol that was operating before Haumont, France."

"Corporal Joseph Rumph (92823), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Sommerance, France, October 21, 1918.

"During a heavy bombardment at Sommerance, France, on the morning of October 21, 1918, Corporal Rumph led a ration detail to the front line, directing his men with much skill and judgment as to accomplish his mission without a casualty."

"Corporal Allen H. Arter (92734), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Sommerance, France, October, 1918.

"After runners with messages from the company headquarters at Sommerance, France, October, 1918, had been either lost or wounded, Corporal Arter, then company clerk, started for the front line through a heavy shell fire to secure the information himself and was killed."

"Private 1st Class Charles Shuster (92832), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Haumont, France, September, 1918.

"Private Shuster, while a member of a daylight patrol at Haumont, France, September, 1918, led an attack on a machine gun nest, continuing to advance in the face of a withering fire, until he was killed."

"Private 1st Class Frank Wilhelmy (92726), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15 July, 1918.

"During the intense bombardment at Champagne, France, that preceded the enemy attack on July 15, 1918, Private Wilhelmy, then a Mess Sergeant, refusing to seek cover, remained on duty at the kitchen, which was located in the open, and prepared a hot meal for the company."

"Private 1st Class Frank E. Rhoads (92720), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15-17 July, '18.

"During the enemy attack at Champagne, France, on July 15-17, 1918, Private Rhoads, acting as runner, maintained liaison between the Company P. C. and the front line, making several trips each day through an extremely heavy barrage."

"Private Constantinos Cafalonetes (92682), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near the Ourcq River, 28th of July, 1918.

"On July 28, 1918, at the Ourcq River, France,

Private Cafalonetes made eleven trips to the rear with wounded through a heavy shell fire."

"Private Marshall D. Careins (92750), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near the Ourcq River, 30th of July, 1918.

"Acting as liaison agent with the French at the Ourcq River, July 30, 1918, Private Careins maintained liaison by making several trips in plain view of the enemy and through heavy machine gun fire."

"Private Burton Struble (92842), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, July, 1918.

"Acting as liaison man with an adjoining regiment at Champagne, France, July, 1918, Private Struble made many trips through a heavy barrage, being wounded five times in carrying out his mission."

"Private Burrell Brady (92680), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Haumont, France, 20th to 31st September, 1918.

"During a raid on the town of Haumont, France, by the 167th Regiment, Private Brady volunteered to enter the town to aid some men who had been wounded and was wounded himself while doing it."

"Private Herbert V. Shoesmith (92831), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Haumont, France, 20th to 31st September, 1918.

"During a raid on the town of Haumont, France, September 20th-31st, 1918, by the 167th Regiment, Private Shoesmith volunteered and entered the town to aid some men who had been wounded."

"Private Jesse Monnell (92807), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Haumont, France, 20th to 31st September, 1918.

"While establishing liaison between units of a daylight patrol at Haumont, France, September, 1918, Private Monnell entered the town of Haumont, then held by the enemy, and captured two prisoners."

"Private James Perrin (92814), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th July, 1918.

"During the intense bombardment at Champagne, France, which preceded the enemy attack on July 15, 1918, Private Perrin volunteered and went through the barrage to secure first aid for some men of his platoon who had been wounded."

"Private Alfred G. Wirtz (1415652), Company A, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Sommerance, France, 21st of October, 1918.

"During a heavy bombardment at Sommerance, France, on the morning of October 21, 1918, when everyone else sought cover in their fox holes, Private Wirtz, acting as a stretcher bearer, repeatedly exposed himself to care for the wounded. Alone and unaided he administered first aid to eleven men during the heaviest part of the bombardment."

"Sergeant Levi V. Bowyer (92903), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near the Ourcq River and at Sommerance, France, July and October, 1918.

"For bravery and devotion to duty shown by him in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, where for four (4) days he had charge of all ration and supply details and carried out his arduous duties under constant harassing fire, with such coolness and efficiency as to win the admiration of all who saw him.

"For bravery shown near Sommerance, France, where while on his way to join his company with a comrade a heavy shell fire was opened up on the road and his comrade was wounded. Sergeant Bowyer stopped and dressed the man's wounds and then tried to carry him to shelter in a nearby town, but finding this impossible he secured litter bearers, returned, and carried his comrade to safety thru the heavy fire which still continued."

"Sergeant Arthur B. Kinney (92883), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Ancerviller and in the Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne Offensives.

"Sergeant Arthur B. Kinney had shown exceptional coolness and heroism in all engagements in which this company has taken part. In the Ancerviller Defensive, June 6, 1918, he was out in the trenches or in the open all thru the attack, encouraging his men and doing all he could for their safety.

"In the Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne Offensives he showed the highest type of courage and leadership, both on patrol and in action, always leading his platoon in every advance. In the Aisne-Marne Offensive on the morning of July 28th he helped care for the wounded men of his platoon and then advanced with the remainder across the Ourcq River in the face of heavy shell and machine gun fire."

"Sergeant Elick Frazier (92897), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Ancerviller, 1st April-19th June, 1918.

"Sergeant Elick Frazier has shown exceptional heroism under shell fire in every engagement in which this company has ever taken part. In the Ancerviller Defensive he continually was on duty among the men of his platoon, encouraging them and doing all that lay in his power to alleviate the suffering of the wounded. Sergeant Frazier has always shown the highest kind of courage under all kinds of conditions."

"Sergeant Ross C. Shafer (92964), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Ancerviller and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive.

"For bravery shown on the Lorraine Front when he volunteered to be one of a patrol of four men which went within the enemy lines to the Hamlet of Ancerviller, remaining there for a night and a day to find out whether or not the Hamlet was occupied at any time by the enemy.

"For meritorious service in the Marne Offensive, where as a sergeant he took charge of his platoon and led them with great bravery and efficiency during the entire offensive."

"Sergeant Grover C. Brakebill (92893), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near the River Ourcq, 15th of July, 1918.

"For extraordinary bravery and devotion to duty shown by him in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. During the advance across the Ourcq River, Sergeant Brakebill (then a corporal) was always in the midst of danger, showing his comrades that he was a leader that could be depended on at any time and under any circumstances. One night when the company had been nearly two days without food, Sergeant Brakebill led a detail back thru a barrage for food. After reaching the company kitchen and obtaining food, he took the detail, with food for the remainder of the company, back thru a heavy barrage of shell and machine gun fire.

"Sergeant Brakebill has always been an excellent soldier and without hesitation has performed his duties with the strictest regard to discipline and welfare of his fellow soldiers."

"Sergeant William A. Swabey (92967), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"For the brave and faithful manner in which he has performed every duty asked of him and taken advantage of every chance for action that presented itself during the active service of this organization. Sergeant Swabey has been in every action in which this company took part, and has never shown the least fear or sign of hesitation even in the face of great danger. In the Baccarat Sector he was a section leader. Since the beginning of the Saint Mihiel Offensive he has had charge of patrol work and has always shown himself to be an able and courageous leader."

"Corporal Harvey B. Neibarger (93053), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"For devotion to duty in the Champagne Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive when he (then a private) acted as a litter bearer. During the bombardment of July 14th and 15th he was constantly on duty giving first aid to the wounded and carrying them back to the dressing station. Corporal Neibarger was later wounded himself while courageously performing his duties as a litter bearer during the Aisne-Marne Offensive."

"Corporal Dallas D. Leslie (92977), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"For devotion to duty in the Champagne Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, when he (then a private) acted as a litter bearer. In the north part of the Foret-de-Fere while under heavy shell fire he worked unceasingly giving first aid and carrying wounded back to the dressing station until he himself was almost overcome with exhaustion."

"Cook William Bedell (92908), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"In the Champagne Sector Cook Bedell repeatedly made fire in his kitchen and cooked food and coffee, doing this while under continuous shell fire. He was several times thrown to the ground by the concussion of the bursting shells, from the effects of which he has never completely recovered.

"Cook Bedell has been with this company on every front and has always performed his duty under the most trying conditions."

"Private Bruce L. Wright (93097), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"In the Ancerviller Sector Private Wright was an Automatic Rifle Gunner and on the night of June 5th-6th he stuck to his post during the entire enemy bombardment and attack; although knocked down and almost covered up by the dirt thrown by bursting shells, he recovered his gun and kept firing on the enemy thruout the attack. On the morning of July 28th in the Aisne-Marne Offensive he was seriously wounded and refused to be carried to the rear, stating that there were others wounded worse than he, and himself assisted in carrying other wounded men to the dressing station until exhausted."

"Private John H. Hauk (1023), Sanitary Detachment, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th July, 1918.

"Private Hauk was in charge of the litter bearers during the time Company B was in the Champagne Sector, and on July 15th and 16th he gave first aid to the wounded and helped to carry them back to the dressing station, even tho this subjected him to great danger. He also kept traveling continuously thru the trenches seeking to do what he could to alleviate the suffering of men of this company, all of which time he was under severe shell fire."

"Private Albert Barrow (92922), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th and 16th July, 1918.

"Private Barrow volunteered time and again to carry messages at times when the severe bombardment of our trenches made every trip extremely dangerous. Once when the shelling was even heavier than usual it was necessary to send a message from the Company P. C. to a platoon P. C. Two runners started out with the message, but each one turned back on account of the fact that shells were bursting continuously in and along the communicating trench thru which the message had to be carried. Then Private Barrow volunteered to take the message, which he did, delivered it and returned promptly thru the shell fire."

"Private Roy Plum (3193535), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Saint Mihiel.

"While this organization was in the Saint Mihiel Offensive, Private Plum was a company runner. He not only performed his regular duties faithfully and courageously, but also volunteered to go out on patrol. As a member of the patrol he was sent forward in advance of the rest to determine whether men who had been dimly seen in the darkness were a hostile outpost or were members of a friendly patrol. Private Plum advanced across an area constantly swept by enemy machine gun fire, near enough to find from their speech that the men in question were of the enemy and then returned to inform the patrol leader."

"Private Edward Witt (92975), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"Private Witt was a platoon runner when the company first went into the front line in the Luneville Sector, while from the Champagne-Marne Defensive to the Armistice he was a battalion liaison agent. Thru all this active service Private Witt never hesitated to take a message or failed to deliver it to the proper party and return promptly regardless of the danger thru which he must pass. In many times of great danger he volunteered to take messages which others hesitated to take, and always carried them promptly to their destination."

"Private Joseph J. Visintine (93085), Company B, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"Private Visintine has been a platoon or company runner in every engagement in which this company has taken part. Tho often sent with messages, at times of great danger, he has never failed to deliver a message promptly, even tho he frequently had to pass thru heavy shell and machine gun fire to do so. He has never shown any sign of fear or hesitation to perform any mission, however dangerous."

"Sergeant Robert T. Green (93179), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Seringes in the Marne-Aisne Offensive, 29th of July, 1918.

"On July 29, 1918, Sergeant Green showed the utmost bravery and leadership in leading his platoon into the attack on Seringes, when the enemy was most keenly alert and expecting a raid or attack."

"Corporal Jesse R. Wickham (93321), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action Landres St. Georges, 21st of October, 1918.

"On October 21, 1918, at Sommerance, Corporal Wickham volunteered to go into the enemy wire at Landres St. Georges to examine the effect of the American barrage on the enemy defenses."

"Corporal Homer Jones (93202), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Landres St. Georges, 21st of October, 1918.

"On October 21, 1918, at Sommerance, Corporal Jones volunteered to go into the enemy wire at Landres St. Georges to examine the effect of the American barrage on the enemy defenses."

"Corporal Charles Sievers (3197205), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in the Saint Mihiel Offensive, 12th of September, 1918.

"On September 12, 1918, at Saint Mihiel, Corporal Sievers stayed with his company in the attack after receiving first aid treatment, when he could have readily been evacuated to the hospital."

"Private Nels O. Becken (1422308), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Seringes, France, 29th of July, 1918.

"On July 29, 1918, when his platoon, after attacking the enemy position in front of Seringes, was ordered to a position of cover, fearlessly exposed himself to deadly machine gun fire, assisted in bringing back a wounded man over an open space of 400 yards."

"Private Theodore Weare (2309702), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Seringes, France, 28th of July, 1918.

"On July 28-30, 1918, Private Weare, while his company was attacking the enemy in front of Seringes, fearlessly and continuously exposed himself in giving first aid to more than fifty men, of units of the 165th and 166th Regiments, when his duty was merely to act as litter bearer for men of his own company."

"Private Boleslaus Jeruzalski (93199), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Seringes, France, 28-31 of July, 1918.

"From 28th to 31st of July, 1918, Private Jeruzalski at Seringes continuously exposed himself in volunteering to take messages from Battalion Headquarters to front line of Company C, 166th Infantry. Again at Sommerance on two different occasions, when the enemy was most alert and anxious, volunteered to examine the enemy wire and positions in front of St. Georges."

"Cook Glen Rhoades (93275), Company C, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near Sommerance, France, 19th of October, 1918.

"At Sommerance from October 16th-19th, 1918, Cook Rhoades refused to leave his post with his rolling kitchen during heavy shelling when he may have sought cover for himself without criticism. He continued to care for the company mess until he was evacuated to the hospital."

"First Sergeant William Laughman (93350), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"First Sergeant William Laughman has taken part in every action in which his company has been engaged. Although not required to do so, he always

chose to remain with the company in their advanced positions, and by his courage and fearlessness rendered valuable assistance. He has served through the war as a First Sergeant and has been a most devoted and faithful non-commissioned officer."

"Sergeant Howard F. Spires (93448), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action near the Ourcq River, 28th of July, 1918.

"After crossing the River Ourcq on July 28th, 1918, Sergeant Spires was leading his section, advancing under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, and by his courage and fearlessness during the early part of the action, inspired his men to continue the advance and gain their objective, after he, himself, had been mortally wounded."

"Sergeant Roy Bailey (93370), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in St. Mihiel, 12th to 30th of September, 1918.

"Sergeant Bailey commanded his platoon during the Saint Mihiel Offensive of September 12th-14th, 1918, and while the battalion was in line opposite Haumont on September 25th-30th, 1918. By his courage, fearlessness and devotion to duty he has proven himself a most efficient non-commissioned officer."

"Sergeant William Smith (93361), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 15th to 19th of July, 1918, and at Seringes, 24th to 30th July, 1918.

"Sergeant Smith was in command of his platoon during the Champagne Defensive of July 15th to 19th, 1918, and again during the advance upon Seringes, near Chateau Thierry, on July 24th to 30th, 1918. By his courage, fearlessness and devotion to duty he has proven himself a most efficient non-commissioned officer."

"Mess Sergeant Clifford A. Meddles (93396), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"Mess Sergeant Meddles, by his unswerving devotion to duty and his utter disregard for personal safety set a standard of service which was greatly admired by all who knew him. He was on duty throughout every action, during which time he was continually with his kitchen, and on all occasions, regardless of time and conditions, supervised or served personally food and hot coffee to his company, thereby keeping them strong and efficient fighters. At Sommerance, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, although his kitchen was continually under fire and later demolished, he continued to prepare and serve food properly and regularly to his company."

"Corporal Earl L. Holliday (93419), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Saint Mihiel, 29th of September 1918.

"Corporal Holliday was in charge of an outpost of sixteen men at C. R. Green in the Pannes-Essey

Sector. On the night of September 29th, 1918, his position was subjected to a heavy bombardment with mustard gas and shrapnel. He, by his own conduct, set an example of courage and steadiness for his men throughout the bombardment, and later, although gassed and severely wounded, refused to leave his position until he had given over all orders to the next in command and despatched a runner to his platoon commander informing him of the situation."

"Cook Carl D. Long (93395), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"Cook Long has served through the war and has been unswerving in his devotion to duty and has shown utter disregard for his personal safety when the welfare of his company was in view. Under the most trying conditions he labored incessantly, preparing food for his company. At Sommerance during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, although the kitchen was under continual shell fire and later demolished, he continued to serve food, properly and regularly, for the company."

"Cook John Cenkner (93410), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"Cook Cenkner has served through the war and has been unswerving in his devotion to duty and has shown utter disregard for his personal safety when the welfare of his company was in view. Under the most trying conditions he labored incessantly, preparing food for his company. At Sommerance during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, although the kitchen was under continual shell fire and later demolished, he continued to serve food, properly and regularly, for the company."

"Cook Robert G. Stemmler (194392), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"Cook Stemmler has served through the war and has been unswerving in his devotion to duty and has shown utter disregard for his personal safety when the welfare of his company was in view. Under the most trying conditions he labored incessantly, preparing food for his company. At Sommerance during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, although the kitchen was under continual shell fire and later demolished, he continued to serve food, properly and regularly, for the company."

"Cook Harry Evans (93397), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action.

"Cook Evans has served through the war and has been unswerving in his devotion to duty and has shown utter disregard for his personal safety when the welfare of his company was in view. Under the most trying conditions he labored incessantly, preparing food for his company. At Sommerance during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, although the kitchen was under continual shell fire and later demolished, he continued to serve food, properly and regularly, for the company."

"Private James A. Woodruff (93589), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Seringes, France, 28th of July, 1918.

"Private Woodruff was a stretcher bearer during the battle near Seringes, northeast of Chateau Thierry. On July 28th, 1918, while under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, and at the risk of his own life, he rendered first aid to two seriously wounded soldiers, removed them to the first aid station, thus saving their lives."

"Private Charles L. Landon (93527), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 14th-15th of July, 1918.

"Private Landon was a stretcher bearer during the Champagne Defensive of July 14th-15th, 1918. Hearing that a member of another company had been severely wounded, he and Private John C. Fischer (93499), showing utter disregard for their own personal safety, went through the enemy bombardment to the assistance of the wounded soldier. On the way to the first-aid station Private Landon was struck by a shell fragment and instantly killed."

"Private John C. Fischer (93499), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action in Champagne, 14th-15th of July, 1918.

"Private Fischer was a stretcher bearer during the Champagne Defensive of July 14th-15th, 1918. Hearing that a member of another company had been severely wounded, he and Private Charles L. Landon (93527), showing utter disregard for their own personal safety, went through the enemy bombardment to the assistance of the wounded soldier. On the way to the first aid station Private Landon was killed and Private Fischer was wounded. Refusing to submit to first-aid treatment Private Fischer secured aid, and returning through the shell-swept area succeeded in getting the wounded soldier to safety."

"Private Homer C. Jenkins (93529), Company D, 166th Infantry.

"For gallant and meritorious conduct in action at Ancerviller, France, 6th-7th of June, 1918.

"Private Jenkins was a member of the platoon holding G. C. 7 at C. R. Ancerviller on the night of June 6th-7th, 1918. During an enemy bombardment prior to an attack on our position, all means of communication with company headquarters were severed. The platoon suffered heavy casualties and were in need of assistance. Private Jenkins, with another member of the platoon, volunteered to carry a message to the company commander. In the face of heavy machine gun and artillery fire they made their way to the company headquarters, giving the company commander the necessary information, which enabled him to reinforce their position."

BATTLE PARTICIPATION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

France, March 26th, 1919.

Following is a list of the battle engagements of the 166th Infantry during the war with Germany, which entitles the regiment to the silver bands awarded under Paragraph 244, Army Regulations. The ribbons are furnished in lieu of the silver bands, which will be supplied later by the Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) LUNEVILLE Sector, Lorraine, <i>France</i> .
21 February to 23 March, 1918. | (6) ST. MIHIEL Offensive, <i>France</i> .
12 September to 16 September, 1918. |
| (2) BACCARAT Sector, Lorraine, <i>France</i> .
31 March to 21 June, 1918. | (7) ESSEY and PANNES Sector, Woevre, <i>France</i> . 17 September to 30 September, 1918. |
| (3) ESPERANCE-SOULAIN Sector, Champagne, <i>France</i> . 4 July to 14 July, 1918. | (8) MEUSE-ARGONNE Offensive, <i>France</i> .
12 October to 31 October, 1918. |
| (4) CHAMPAGNE-MARNE Defensive, <i>France</i> .
15 July to 17 July, 1918. | (9) MEUSE-ARGONNE Offensive, <i>France</i> .
5 November to 10 November, 1918. |
| (5) AISNE-MARNE Offensive, <i>France</i> .
25 July to 3 August, 1918. | |

By Command of General Pershing:

(Signed) A. S. JONES,
Adjutant General.

MAJOR AND MINOR OPERATIONS OF THE 166TH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS 166TH INFANTRY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Rolandseck, Germany,
29 January, 1919.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

1. Complying with G. O. No. 4, G. H. Q., American Expeditionary Forces, and in order to obtain uniformity in the Service Records of this regiment, the combat activities are classified under two headings: (a) Major Operations, (b) all other participation in battle operations:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Major Operations (and inclusive dates for this regiment): | (3) Champagne Sector, 4 July to 14 July, 1918. |
| (1) Champagne-Marne Defensive, 15 July to 18 July, 1918. | (4) Saint Mihiel Sector, 17 September to 1 October, 1918. |
| (2) Aisne-Marne Offensive, 25 July to 3 August, 1918. | (5) Meuse-Argonne (Sommerance), 19 October to 31 October, 1918. |
| (3) Saint Mihiel Offensive, 12 September to 16 September, 1918. | (a) Luneville Sector (C. R. Zeppelin Raid, Offensive), 9 March, 1918. |
| (4) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 11 October to 18 October, 1918, and 4 November to 7 November, 1918. | (b) Baccarat Sector (Bois de Chien Raid, Offensive), 3 May, 1918. |
| | (c) Baccarat Sector (Ancerviller, Defensive), 6-7 June, 1918. |
| (b) All other participation in Battle Operations: | |
| (1) Luneville Sector, 21 February to 21 March, 1918. | |
| (2) Baccarat Sector, 30 March to 23 April, 1918, and 13 May to 18 June, 1918. | |

By order of COLONEL HOUGH:

ROBERT S. BEIGHTLER,
Captain, U.S.A., 166th Infantry,
Adjutant.

LETTERS AND CITATIONS BY FRENCH COMMANDERS

Marshal Petain to the Armies of the North and Northeast

At the Grand Quartier General,
August 6, 1918.

Grand Quartier General of the Armies of the North and Northeast.
The General Commander in Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 116:

Four years of effort with our faithful Allies, four years of trials, stoically accepted, are beginning to bear fruit.

Broken in his fifth attempt of 1918, the invader is retreating. His effectives are diminishing, his morale is being shaken, while at your side your American brothers, hardly disembarked, are making the enemy, already discomfited, feel the vigor of their blows.

Place continuously at the outposts of the Allied people, you have prepared the triumphs of to-morrow.

I told you yesterday:

Perseverance, patience, the comrades are arriving.

I tell you to-day:

Tenacity, audacity, and you will force the victory.

Soldiers of France, I salute your colors which a new glory renders illustrious.

PETAINE.

Regimental Citation

P. C. le 16 Juillet, 1918.

170' Division,
Infanterie,
Etat-Major,
No. 4120/P.C.

The General commanding the 170 D. I. gives permission to the Colonel commanding the Infantry to express to the organizations under his command his appreciation of the gallant manner in which they have behaved today.

With deep joy and great pride the Colonel commanding the Infantry hands down the General's congratulations:—The elements of the division: 17 R. I., 116th R. I., 3rd and 10th B. C. P., struggling with bravery and valor with the brave American soldiers of the 165th and 166th Regiments, U. S. Infantry, fighting in their lines powerfully backed up and helped in a brotherly way by both Allied artilleries, have repulsed hard attacks, in-

flicted upon the Germans bloody losses, and have undoubtedly mastered the enemy.

Recommendations for awards shall be put in by the sub-sector commanders for all combatant outfits.

LT. COL. JOUVIN,
Commandant, 1' I. D./170.

French Citation for Lorraine

General Orders:

No. 50.

At the moment when the 42nd U. S. Infantry Division is leaving the Lorraine front, the Commanding General of the 6th Army Corps desires to do homage to the fine military qualities which it has continuously exhibited and to the services which it has rendered in the Baccarat sector.

The offensive ardor, the sense for the utilization and the organization of terrain as for the liaison of arms, the spirit of method, the discipline shown by all its officers and men, the inspiration animating them, prove that at the first call, they can henceforth take a glorious place in the new line of battle.

The Commanding General of the 6th Army Corps expresses his deepest gratitude to the 42nd Division for its precious collaboration; he particularly thanks the distinguished Commander of this Division, General Menoher, the Officers under his orders and his staff so brilliantly directed by Colonel MacArthur.

It is with a sincere regret that the entire 6th Army Corps sees the 42nd Division depart. But the bonds of affectionate comradeship which have been formed here will not be broken; for us, in faithful memory, are united the living and the dead of the Rainbow Division, those who are leaving for hard combats and those who, after having nobly sacrificed their lives on the land of the East, now rest there, guarded over piously by France.

These sentiments of warm esteem will be still more deeply affirmed, during the impending struggles where the fate of Free Peoples is to be decided.

May our units, side by side, contribute valiantly to the triumph of Justice and Right.

GENERAL DUPORE,
Commanding the 6th Army Corps,
(Signed) Dupore.



Underwood & Underwood
MARSHAL PETAINE
Commander-in-Chief of the French
Armies of the East

General Gouraud's Order of the Day to the French and American Soldiers of the Fourth Army

July 7th, 1918.

"We may be attacked at any moment. You all know that a defensive battle was never engaged under more favorable conditions. We are awake and on our guard. We are powerfully reinforced with infantry and artillery.

You will fight on a terrain that you have transformed by your work and by your perseverance into a redoubtable fortress. This fortress will be invincible and all its entrances are well guarded.

The bombardment will be terrible. You will support it without weakness. The assault will be fierce,

in a cloud of smoke, dust and gas, but your position and your armament are formidable. In your breasts beat the brave and strong hearts of free men.

None shall glance to the rear. None shall yield a step. Each shall have but one thought: to kill many until they have had their fill.

That is why your general says to you: You will break this assault and it will be a happy day."

(Signed) GOURAUD.

General Gouraud to the Soldiers of the Fourth Army

Headquarters, 42nd Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
July 17th, 1918.

Memorandum:

The following letter is furnished Brigade, Regimental and separate unit Commanders for publication to their respective commands:

4th Army,
Staff,
3d Bureau,
No. 6, 954-3.

Soldiers of the 4th Army:

During the day of July 15th you broke the efforts of fifteen German Divisions, supported by ten others.

They were expected, according to their orders, to reach the Marne in the evening; you stopped their advance clearly at the point where we desired to engage in and win the battle.

You have the right to be proud, heroic Infantrymen and Machine Gunners of the advanced post who signalled the attack and disintegrated it, Aviators who flew over it, Battalions and Batteries which broke it, Staffs which so minutely prepared the battlefield.

It is a hard blow for the enemy. It is a beautiful day for France.

I count on you that it may always be the same, every time that he dares to attack you, and with all my heart of a soldier I thank you.



GENERAL GOURAUD
Commander of the Fourth Army

GOURAUD.

By command of Major-General Menoher.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,
Brigadier General, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

WALTER E. POWERS,
Major, N. G. Adjutant,
General Division Adjutant.

General Bernard on the Champagne-Marne Defensive

July 17th, 1918.

21st Army Corps,
170th Division,
Staff,
3rd Bureau, No. 1517-3.
General Bernard, commanding *par interim* the 170th Division, to the Commanding General of the 42nd United States Infantry Division:

The Commanding General of the 170th Infantry Division desires to express to the Commanding General of the 42nd United States Infantry Division his keen admiration for the courage and bravery of which the American Battalions of the 83rd Brigade have given proof in the course of the hard fighting of the 15th and 16th of July, 1918, as also for the effectiveness of the artillery fire of the 42nd United States Infantry Division.

In these two days the troops of the United States by their tenacity, largely aided their French comrades in breaking the repeated assaults of the 7th Reserve Division, the 1st Infantry Division and the Dismounted Cavalry Guard Division of the Germans, these latter two divisions are among the best of Germany.

According to the order captured on the German officers made prisoners, their staff wished to take Chalons-sur-Marne on the evening of July 16th, but it had reckoned without the valor of the American and French combatants, who told them with machine gun, rifle and cannon shots that they would not pass.

The Commanding General of the 170th Infantry Division is therefore particularly proud to observe that in mingling their blood gloriously on the battlefield of Champagne, the Americans and the French of today are continuing the magnificent traditions established a century and a half ago by Washington and Lafayette; it is with this sentiment that he salutes the Noble Flag of the United States in thinking of the final Victory.

BERNARD.

General Naulin on the Champagne-Marne Defensive

Headquarters, July 15th, 1918.

4th Army,
21st Army Corps,
Staff,
1st Bureau,
No. 4343-1.

From: General Naulin, Commanding 21st Army Corps,

To: 13th, 43rd, 170th Infantry Divisions, 42nd United States Infantry Division and Artillery.

General Gouraud, this evening, expressed his high satisfaction with the success attained by the 21st Army Corps during the stern but glorious day of July 15th.

Kindly transmit to the units under your command the sincere congratulations of the Commanding General of the Army, and my own personal gratitude for the admirable tenacity of the 21st Army Corps and all the elements attached to it on this occasion.

The German has clearly broken his sword on our lines. Whatever he may do in the future, he shall not pass.

(Signed) S. NAULIN.

General Naulin's Champagne Citation

21st Army Corps.
Staff.
3rd Bureau, No. 2.595/3.

GENERAL ORDER:

At the moment when the 42nd American Division is on the point of leaving the 21st Army Corps, I desire to express my keen satisfaction and my sincere thanks for the services which it has rendered under all conditions.

By its valor, ardor and its spirit it has very particularly distinguished itself on July 15 and 16 in the course of the great battle where the 4th Army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front.

I am proud to have had it under my orders during this period. My prayers accompany it in the great struggle engaged in for the liberty of the world.

GENERAL NAULIN,
Commanding the 21st Army Corps.
(Signed) NAULIN.

French Citation for Chateau-Thierry

G. A. R.
Etat Major
3d Bureau No. 4, 190.

GENERAL ORDER:

The second battle of the Marne ends, like the first, in a victory. The Chateau-Thierry "pocket" exists no more.

The VIth and Xth Armies, also the allied troops fighting at their side, have taken a glorious part in that battle.

Their swift and powerful entrance in that battle, on July 18th, had, as a first result, to entirely break up the offensive of the enemy, and compelled him to cross the Marne.

Since that time, owing to our strong attacks, and chased night and day, without stop, he has been forced to fall back across the Vesle, leaving in our hands 25,000 prisoners, 611 guns, 4,000 machine guns, 500 minenwerfers.

We owe these results to the energy and skill of the Chiefs, and to the extraordinary valor of the troops, who, for more than 15 days, had to march and fight without rest.

I am sending to the Commander of the Xth and VIth Army, Generals Mangin and Degoutte, to the Commanders of the British and American units, and to all the troops, the token of my admiration for their knowledge, their courage, their heroic tenacity.

They may all be proud of the work accomplished. It is great, because it has greatly contributed to secure the final victory for us, and to bring it much nearer.

(Signed: FAYOLLE.

OFFICIAL:

The Chief of Staff.

Signed: PAQUETTE.

General Degoute on the Second Battle of the Marne

P. C. 9 August, 1918.

6th Army.

GENERAL ORDER:

Before the great offensive of the 18th of July the American troops forming part of the 6th French Army distinguished themselves in capturing from the enemy the Bois de la Brigade de Marine and the village of Vaux, in stopping his offensive on the Marne and Fossoy.

Since then they have taken the most glorious part in a second battle of the Marne, rivalling in order and in valiance the French troops. They have, in twenty days of incessant combat, liberated numerous French villages and realized across a difficult country an advance of forty kilometers, which has carried them beyond the Vesle.

Their glorious marches are marked by names which will illustrate in the future the military history of the United States:

Torcy, Belleau, Plateau d'Enrepilly Epieds, Le Charmel, l'Ourcq, Seringes-et-Nesle, Sergy, La Vesle and Fismes.

The new divisions who were under fire for the first time showed themselves worthy of the old warlike traditions of the Regular Army. They have had the same ardent desire to fight the Boche, the same discipline by which an order given by the Chief is always executed, whatever be the difficulties to overcome and the sacrifices to undergo.

The magnificent results obtained are due to the energy and skill of the Chiefs, to the bravery of the soldiers.

I am proud to have commanded such troops.

The General Commanding the 6th Army,

DEGOUTTE.



GENERAL FAYOLLE

LETTERS AND CITATIONS BY AMERICAN COMMANDERS

Secretary Baker's Message on the Armistice

France, Nov. 15, 1918.

General Orders:
No. 206.

The following cabled communication from the Secretary of War is published to the command:

The signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities brings to an end a great and heroic military adventure in which the Army under your command has played a part distinguished by gallantry and success. It gives me pleasure to express to you the confidence and appreciation of the War Department and to those who have labored with you to make this result possible this appreciation of their zeal, courage and strength, both of purpose and achievement. The entire country is filled with pride in your fine leadership and in the soldierly qualities shown by your Army. Now that a respite has come in the solemn task to which the Army devoted itself, the War Department will do all in its power to expedite the early return of the Expeditionary Forces to the United States in order that the country may welcome its soldiers home, and in order that these soldiers may be restored to the opportunities of civil life as speedily as the military situation will permit. I extend to you as Commanding General of the American Expeditionary Forces my hearty congratulations and this expression of high esteem, and I beg you to make known to the officers and men of your command the fact that their conduct as soldiers and as men has stirred the pride of their fellow countrymen, and that their military success has contributed to the great victory for the forces of civilization and humanity.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

Eight Divisions Cited by Commander-in-Chief in General Order

General Order 143:

The following general order has been issued citing the eight divisions comprising the First and Third Corps, A. E. F., which were in action during the Second Battle of the Marne:

It fills me with pride to record in General Orders a tribute to the service and achievement of the First and Third Corps, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Forty-second Divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces.

You came to the battlefield at the crucial hour of the Allied cause. For almost four years the most formidable army the world had as yet seen had pressed its invasion of France, and stood threatening its capitol. At no time had that army been

more powerful or menacing than when, on July 15th, it struck again to destroy in one great battle the brave men opposed to it and to enforce its brutal will upon the world and civilization.

Three days later, in conjunction with our Allies, you counter-attacked. The Allied Armies gained a brilliant victory that marks the turning point of the war. You did more than give our brave Allies the support to which as a nation our faith was pledged. You proved that our altruism, our pacific spirit, our sense of justice have not blunted our virility or our courage. You have shown that American initiative and energy are as fit for the test of war as for the pursuits of peace. You have justly won the unstinted praise of our Allies and the eternal gratitude of our country.

We have paid for our success with the lives of many of our brave comrades. We shall cherish their memory always, and claim for our history and literature their bravery, achievement and sacrifice.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.
August 27, 1918.

St. Mihiel Offensive

France, Dec. 26, 1918.

General Orders:
No. 238.

It is with soldierly pride that I record in General Orders a tribute to the taking of the St. Mihiel salient by the First Army.

On September 12, 1918, you delivered the first concerted offensive operation of the American Expeditionary Forces upon difficult terrain against this redoubtable position, immovably held for four years, which crumpled before your ably executed advance. Within twenty-four hours of the commencement of the attack, the salient had ceased to exist and you were threatening Metz.

Your divisions, which had never been tried in the exacting conditions of major offensive operations, worthily emulated those of more arduous experience and earned their right to participate in the more difficult task to come. Your staff and auxiliary services, which labored so untiringly and so enthusiastically, deserve equal commendation, and we are indebted to the willing co-operation of veteran French divisions and of auxiliary units which the Allied commands put at our disposal.

Not only did you straighten a dangerous salient, capture 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, and liberate 240 square miles of French territory, but you demonstrated the fitness for battle of a unified American army.

We appreciate the loyal training and effort of the First Army. In the name of our country, I



NEWTON D. BAKER
Secretary of War

Underwood & Underwood

offer our hearty and unmeasured thanks to these splendid Americans of the 1st, 4th and 5th Corps and of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 42nd, 82nd, 89th and 90th Divisions, which were engaged, and of the 3rd, 35th, 78th, 80th and 91st Divisions, which were in reserve.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive

France, Dec. 19, 1918.

General Orders:
No. 232.

It is with a sense of gratitude for its splendid accomplishment, which will live through all history, that I record in General Orders a tribute to the victory of the First Army in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

Tested and strengthened by the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, for more than six weeks you battered against the pivot of the enemy line on the western front. It was a position of imposing natural strength, stretching on both sides of the Meuse River from the bitterly contested hills of Verdun to the almost impenetrable forest of the Argonne; a position, moreover, fortified by four years of labor designed to render it impregnable; a position held with the fullest resources of the enemy. That position you broke utterly, and thereby hastened the collapse of the enemy's military power.

Soldiers of all the divisions engaged under the First, Third and Fifth American Corps and the Second Colonial and Seventeenth French Corps—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 89th, 90th and 91st American Divisions, the 18th and 26th French Divisions, and the 10th and 15th French Colonial Divisions—you will be long remembered for the stubborn persistence of your progress, your storming of obstinately defended machine-gun nests, your penetration, yard by yard, of woods and ravines, your heroic resistance in the face of counter-attacks supported by powerful artillery fire. For more than a month, from the initial attack of September 26th, you fought your way slowly through the Argonne, through the woods and over hills west of the Meuse; you slowly enlarged your hold on the Cotes de Meuse to the east, and then, on the 1st of November, your attack forced the enemy into flight. Pressing his retreat, you cleared the entire left bank of the Meuse south of Sedan, and then stormed the heights on the right bank and drove him into the plain beyond.

Soldiers of all army and corps troops engaged—to you no less credit is due; your steadfast adherence to duty and your dogged determination in the face of all obstacles made possible the heroic deeds cited above.

The achievement of the First Army, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief to the A. E. F.

France, Nov. 12, 1918.

General Order:
No. 203.

The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who by their heroic efforts have made possible this glorious result. Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, have met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him. Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history.

Those things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed. But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge towards relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and each soldier is the representative in Europe of his people and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of to-day to pass unnoticed by friend or by foe. You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests on the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice. Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General, Commander-in-Chief.



Underwood & Underwood

JOHN J. PERSHING
General, Commander-in-Chief

ADDRESS OF GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING TO THE 42ND DIVISION

Delivered to the entire division, grouped on the bank of the Rhine at the Ludendorf Bridge, at the conclusion of his review and inspection of the 42nd Division, on Sunday, March 16th, 1919.

"I am going to take advantage of this opportunity, during my inspection of the 42nd Division, to express to you my thanks and appreciation for the splendid, efficient and loyal service that has been rendered by the Division as a whole and by the individual members of the different units. It is not very often that I have an opportunity of speaking in a personal way to the individual members of this tremendous organization. So I cannot let you leave the scenes of your splendid victories without expressing to you my thanks.

"Entering the war when our allies were in a low state of morale, they took new courage, but when the splendid divisions, partially trained though they were, entered the fighting line it was then that they took new life and a new spirit of aggressiveness. When our troops first participated in battle they demonstrated without question their character and their quality as soldiers, and the reputation that they established in those early days continued through to the end without cessation. Our forces, beginning with Cantigny, of glorious memory, on down through Chateau Thierry, the Marne, Aisne, Saint Mihiel, and the final great victory, exclusively under American arms, the Meuse-Argonne, which really did more to end the war than any other single victory. There never was a defeat; our troops were never stopped. Isn't it a splendid record? Isn't it something to carry back with you in your minds? I want this impression to be firmly established in the mind of every single member of the American Expeditionary Forces.

"Let there be no belittlement of the achievement of the American Expeditionary Forces! Let there be no diminution of the glory that has been achieved by these forces! How has it been achieved? By the individual effort of the individual men who were consecrated to the duty they were sent over here to perform. There has been in the hearts and minds of every man of these forces a spiritual uplift, a spiritual devotion to the cause which no army can boast of, which no army that ever existed can boast of. That is what has made our achievement possible. That is why we are celebrating the victories that we celebrate to-day. And so I say let nobody before you or within your hearing diminish the achievements or belittle the efforts of the American Expeditionary Forces and the part that America has played. It is to your splendid valor, to your splendid gallantry, to your courage, to your willingness to endure hardship without complaint, to your devotion to your duties as soldiers that these things have been made possible. It will be a proud day when you return to your people, to our people, and tell them that story, because the more it is told the greater will be the glory to American arms and the greater will be the credit that America will have.

"In departing for your homes, as I hope you will do at an early date, carry with you these thoughts, and as you march down the streets with victory emblazoned upon your banners carry back that other victory which we have striven so hard to achieve—the victory of morality. It will be a fine thing for every man of these forces to return home and say that he belonged to the most splendid army of modern times, composed of the finest personnel—an army which fought in the greatest cause for which man ever fought—an army which represented the greatest nation on earth to-day—and that, still that army, after serving two years in a foreign country, under circumstances of more than ordinary temptations, returned home absolutely clean. That is the victory that I want you to carry back home alongside of the splendid military victory that you have started off with. It has been a privilege for every man who belongs to the American Expeditionary Forces to represent his country here. It has been a privilege which came to few. It has been a privilege which has never before come to any American. It is something to be proud of—just to have served here—just to have been here in the most modest, in the most humble capacity. That privilege has given you an opportunity to devote yourself, as I said, to this great cause. The result has been a broadening of vision to each individual man. The result has been a strengthening of character to each individual man. It has given him a greater power for good. It has given him something to be proud of, something to carry home with him that he didn't have when he came over. It has already brought to him new obligations, new obligations as a man; and when you men return home I am sure that you are carrying back with you the splendid integrity of purpose which has made our achievements possible here in this war. I am sure that you are going to live through whatever occupation you may choose, whatever profession you may follow, I am sure you are going to enter it with the same integrity of purpose, with the same purpose, with the same resolve to do your best, and with the same intention of living the splendid example there before our people that you have lived here. It will be a fine thing, then, if this experience here means that to you there.

"I can only close by expressing to you as an individual—as your Commander-in-Chief—my very sincere thanks for your earnest support, the support of the individuals who have composed this organization. The achievements we have to our credit would not have been accomplished without that splendid support. We would not be celebrating the victory that we are celebrating to-day. And so I not only owe to you as individuals my sincere thanks, but the country owes it to you, and I express to you my own thanks, the thanks of your fellows in the American Expeditionary Forces, and the thanks of the country. Without the combined effort of all I would not be congratulating you to-day.

"I may not have the pleasure of seeing you collectively as I am seeing you to-day before you leave for your homes, but I hope that that time will very soon come and that you will soon receive the acclaim and the congratulations from the American people which is your splendid due. I thank you very much."

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING.

Note: As General Pershing stepped down from the platform he turned to General Flagler and said so that the assembled officers could plainly hear: "General, you have a fine division."

General Pershing on Record of "Rainbow Division"

France, March 22, 1919.

MAJ. GEN. CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER
Commanding 42nd Division,
American E. F.,
Ahrweiler, Germany.

My Dear General Flagler:

It afforded me great satisfaction to inspect the 42nd Division at Remagen on March 16th, during my trip through the Third Army, and to extend at that time to the officers and men my appreciation of their splendid record while in France.

The share which the 42nd Division has had in the success of our Armies should arouse pride in its achievements among all ranks. Arriving as it did on November 1, 1917, it was one of the first of our combat divisions to participate in active operations. After a period of training which lasted through the middle of February, 1918, it entered the Luneville sector in Lorraine, and shortly afterwards took up a position in that part of the line near Baccarat. In July it magnificently showed its fighting ability in the Champagne-Marne defensive, at which time units from the 42nd Division aided the French in completely repulsing the German attack. Following this, on July 25th the division relieved the 28th in the Aisne-Marne offensive, and in the course of their action there captured LaCroix Rouge Ferme, Sergy, and established themselves on the northern side of the Ourcq. In the St. Mihiel offensive the division made a rapid advance of 19 kilometers, capturing seven villages. Later, during the Meuse-Argonne battle, it was twice put in the line, first under the 5th Corps and second under 1st Corps, at which later time it drove back the enemy until it arrived opposite Sedan on November 7th.

Since the signing of the Armistice the 42nd Division has had the honor of being one of those composing the Army of Occupation, and I have only words of praise for their splendid conduct and demeanor during this time. I want each man to realize the part he has played in bringing glory

to American arms, and to understand both my pride and the pride of their fellows throughout the American Expeditionary Forces in their record. My good wishes accompany your command on its return to the United States, and my interest will remain with its members in their future careers.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

General Liggett's Letter to the 42nd Division

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ARMY CORPS.

From: Commanding General, 1st
Army Corps, Amer. E. F.

To: Commanding General, 42nd
Division, Amer. E. F.

Subject: Congratulations.

1. The return of the 42nd Division to the 1st Army Corps was a matter of self-congratulation for the Corps Commander, not only because of previous relations with the Division, but also because of the crisis which existed at the time of its arrival.

2. The standard of efficient performance of duty which is demanded by the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces, is a high one, involving as it does on an occasion such as the present complete self-sacrifice on the part of the entire personnel, and a willingness to accept cheerfully every demand even to the limit of endurance of the individual for the sake of the Cause for which we are in France.

3. The taking over of the front of the 1st Army Corps under the conditions of relief and advance, together with the attendant difficulties incident to widening the front, was in itself no small undertaking, and there is added to this your advance in the face of the enemy to a depth of five or more kilometers, all under cover of darkness, to the objective laid down by higher authority to be attained, which objective you are holding, regardless of the efforts of the enemy to dislodge you. The Corps Commander is pleased to inform you that the 42nd Division has fully measured up to the high standard above referred to, and he reiterates his self-congratulation that you and your organization are again a part of the First Army Corps, American Expeditionary Forces.

(Signed) H. LIGGETT,
Major General, U. S. A.

By command of Major General Menoher:

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR,
Brigadier General, G. S.,
Chief of Staff.

Official:



Underwood & Underwood

HUNTER LIGGETT

Major-General, U. S. A.
Commander of First Army Corps

Major-General Menoher's First Letter to the 42nd Division

Headquarters, 42nd Division,
American Expeditionary Forces, France,
August 13th, 1918.

To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division:

A year has elapsed since the formation of your organization. It is, therefore, fitting to consider what you have accomplished as a combat division and what you should prepare to accomplish in the future.

Your first elements entered the trenches in Lorraine on February 21st. You served on that front for 110 days. You were the first American division to hold a divisional sector, and when you left the sector, June 21st, you had served continuously as a division for a longer time than any other American division. Altho you entered the sector without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourself as to win the respect and affection of the French veterans with whom you fought. Under gas and bombardment, in raids, in patrols, in the heat of hand-to-hand combat and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourselves in a manner worthy of the traditions of your country.

You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Champagne front, where during the critical days from July 14th to July 18th, you had the honor of being the only American division to fight in General Gouraud's Army, which so gloriously obeyed his order, "We will stand or die," and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18th, to the west of Rheims.

From Champagne you were called to take part in exploiting the success north of the Marne. Fresh from the battle front before Chalons, you were thrown against the picked troops of Germany. For eight consecutive days, you attacked skilfully prepared positions. You captured great stores of arms and ammunitions. You forced the crossing of the Ourcq. You took Hill 212, Sergy, Meurcy Ferme and Seringes by assault. You drove the enemy, including an Imperial Guard Division, before you for a depth of fifteen kilometers. When your infantry was relieved it was in full pursuit of the retreating Germans, and your artillery continued to progress and support another American division in the advance of the Vesle.

For your services in Lorraine, your division was formally commended in General Orders by the French Army Corps under which you served. For your services in Champagne, your assembled officers received the personal thanks and commendation of General Gouraud himself. For your services on the Ourcq, your division was officially complimented by the Commanding General, 1st Army Corps, of July 28th, 1918.

To your success, all ranks and all services have

contributed, and I desire to express to every man in the command my appreciation of his devoted and courageous effort.

However, our position places a burden of responsibility upon us which we must strive to bear steadily forward without faltering. To our comrades who have fallen, we owe the sacred obligation of maintaining the reputation which they died to establish. The influence of our performance on our Allies and our enemies cannot be overestimated, for we were one of the first divisions sent from our country to France to show the world that Americans can fight.

Hard battles and long campaigns lie before us. Only by ceaseless vigilance and tireless preparation can we fit ourselves for them. I urge you, therefore, to approach the future with confidence, but above all with firm determination that so far as it is in your power you will spare no effort, whether in training or in combat, to maintain the record of our division and the honor of our country.

CHARLES T. MENOHER,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

Major-General Menoher's Second Letter to the 42nd Division

Headquarters, 42nd Division,
American Expeditionary
Forces, France,
November 11th, 1918.

To the Officers and Men of the 42nd Division:

On the 13th of August I addressed to you a letter summarizing the record of your achievements in Lorraine, before Chalons and on the Ourcq. On the occasion of my leaving the Division I wish to recall to you your services since that time and express to you my appreciation of the unfailing spirit of courage and cheerfulness with which you have met and overcome the difficult tasks which have confronted you.

After leaving the region of Chateau Thierry you had scarcely been assembled in your new area when you were ordered to advance by hard night marches to participate in the attack of the Saint Mihiel Salient. In this first great operation of the American Army you were instructed to attack in the center of the Fourth Army Corps and to deliver the main blow in the direction of the heights overlooking the Madine River. In the battle that followed you took every objective in accordance with the plan of the Army Commander. You advanced fourteen kilometers in twenty-eight hours. You pushed forward advance elements five kilometers further, or nineteen kilometers beyond your original starting point. You took more than one thousand prisoners from nine enemy divisions. You captured seven villages and forty-two square kilometers of territory. You seized large supplies of food, clothing, ammunition, guns and engineering material.



Underwood & Underwood

CHARLES T. MENOHER
Major General, U. S. A.
Commander of 42nd Division

Worn though you were by ceaseless campaigning since February, you then moved to the Verdun region to participate in the great blow which your country's armies have struck west of the Meuse. You took Hill 288, La Tuilerie Farm, and the Cote de Chatillon and broke squarely across the powerful Krimhilde Stellung, clearing the way for the advance beyond St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges. Marching and fighting day and night you thrust through the advancing lines of the forward troops of the First Army. You drove the enemy across the Meuse. You captured the heights dominating the river before Sedan and reached in the enemy lines the farthest point attained by any American troops.

Since September 12th you have taken over twelve hundred prisoners; you have freed twenty-five French villages; you have recovered over one hundred and fifty square kilometers of French territory and you have captured great supplies of enemy munitions and material.

Whatever may come in the future, the men of this Division will have the proud consciousness that they have thus far fought wherever the American flag has flown most gloriously in this war. In the determining battle before Chalons, in the bloody drive from Chateau Thierry to the Vesle, in the blotting out of the Saint Mihiel Salient, and in the advance of Sedan you have played a splendid and a leading part.

I know that you will give the same unflinching support to whoever may succeed me as your Commander, and that you will continue to bear forward without faltering the colors of the Rainbow Division. I leave you with deep and affectionate regret, and I thank you again for your loyalty to me and your services to your country. You have struck a vital blow in the greatest war in history. You have proved to the world in no mean measure that our country can defend its own.

CHARLES T. MENOHER,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

Major-General Flagler's Letter on Divisional Review

18 March, 1919.

Memorandum No. 66.

The Division Commander desires to express his satisfaction with the excellent showing made by the Division at the review on March 16th. Its performance, though not up to the highest standard in some minor particulars, was favorably commented upon by the Commander-in-Chief, and also elicited compliments from many of the visiting officers of the Army and the Corps.

Your fighting record is a matter of history. Nothing can change it, and it will remain forever a magnificent tribute to the rank and file of the Rainbow Division. In these closing days of the Division's military service, let every effort be made

to preserve and increase all the soldierly finish that has been acquired in our period of duty in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

By command of Major General Flagler:

WM. N. HUGHES, JR.,
Colonel, G.S., U.S.A.,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

JAMES E. THOMAS,
Major, Adjutant General, U.S.A.,
Division Adjutant.

General Gatley on the Relief of the 42nd Division from the Army of Occupation

Headquarters, 42nd Division,
April 1, 1919.

The relief of the 42nd Division from the Third United States Army and its assignment to the S. O. S. for transportation to America marks the close of the third epoch in its career as a first line division of the Allied Armies.

Beginning in the latter part of February, 1918, the division was engaged in sector warfare in Lorraine for four months. During this time it occupied a front once strongly organized, but which had been allowed to fall into decay. Here the division maintained communications, dug and repaired trenches, made and repelled raids, became accustomed to shell fire, underwent two projector gas attacks of considerable severity and found itself as a cohesive, self-reliant, inter-supporting fighting unit.

Trained and rendered ruggedly confident by this experience, the division embarked upon its second epoch. It began its career as a Shock Division in the great defensive battle against the Germans in

Champagne on July 15, 1918. In this, its first major action, the division took a splendid part in the bloody repulse inflicted by General Gouraud's Fourth Army upon the great German Offensive and earned the official and personal commendation of the French Command. When the German advance had been definitely and forever checked in this battle the division was moved overland to the line above Chateau-Thierry, where, relieving five battered American and French Divisions, it advanced by desperate open fighting against choice German troops a distance of nineteen and one-half kilometers.

Relieved and sent to the rear for rest and replacements, the fighting at the front was so severe that the division could not be spared and was in a few days returned to the line to take part in the Saint Mihiel operation. After the salient ceased to exist, the division, pausing long enough to organize the front on its new line, moved to the Argonne. Attacking first on the front opposite St. Georges and Landres-et-St. Georges and there advancing until the First Army made its pause for breath, the division again attacked and drove forward through countless obstacles of defense and



Underwood & Underwood

CLEMENT A. FLAGLER
Major General, U. S. A.
Commander of 42nd Division in
Army of Occupation

terrain until it was relieved at the Armistice in the outskirts of Sedan, having gained somewhat more than nineteen kilometers.

From the area southeast of Sedan, where the division lay on November 11th, it entered its third epoch. Marching overland through devastated country and over roads rendered impassable by shell fire, mines, rain and prodigious traffic it proceeded to Montmedy, whence it crossed Belgium, Luxembourg and that part of Germany lying west of the Rhine until on December 15th it reached its present location after a march of three hundred and sixty kilometers. The 42nd Division has formed a part of the Army of Occupation from the middle of November until date and during its administration of Kreis Ahrweiler the district has been law-abiding, prosperous and friendly.

The 42nd Division proudly asserts that it has spent more days in the face of the enemy, gained more ground against the enemy and marched further in its operations than any other division in the American Expeditionary Forces. It has been opposed by the best divisions in the German Army and has made its record at their expense. Its fighting power has been officially mentioned by the American, French and German Commands, and its order and discipline have elicited the admiration of the Germans in its area of occupation.

By command of Brigadier General Gatley:

WILLIAM N. HUGHES, JR.,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Summary of Intelligence, October, 1918

Headquarters, 42nd Division.

On October 18th, 1917, one year ago today, the Headquarters and certain of the elements of the 42nd Division sailed for France. After a period of training in the areas of the zone of the armies, the division went into the lines in the Luneville Sector here, under command of the 8th French Army. It completed its training and on April 1st, 1918, took over the first divisional sector entrusted to an American division.

Having for three months held an active stationary sector of fifteen kilometers, the division was sent to Champagne, where it took part with Gouraud's Army in the defense of July 15th, which turned the tide of the great German Offensive. From Champagne the division moved to the region north of Chateau Thierry, where it led the attack over the Ourcq, capturing Villers-sur-Fere, Sergy, Seringes and Nesles, and advanced a total distance of sixteen kilometers. With a brief pause to receive replacements, the division proceeded to the Toul

front and took part with the First American Army in the reduction of the Saint Mihiel Salient. Here the division, after having made an advance of nearly twenty kilometers, at the conclusion of the drive, organized its sector front so that it could be safely turned over to a smaller number of troops, and again moved to an active area.

The division is now engaged in the most difficult task to which it has yet been set; the piercing at its apex of the "Kriemhilde Stellung," upon the defense of which position the German line from Metz to Champagne depends.

During its service in France, Division Headquarters has had its Post of Command at twenty-three different points in towns, woods and dugouts. The division has captured prisoners from twenty-three enemy divisions, including three Guard and one Austro-Hungarian Divisions.

CHARLES T. MENOHER,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

SECTION IX

- I Premier Clemenceau's Farewell Address to the 42nd Division**
- II President Wilson's Address to the A. E. F.**



Underwood & Underwood

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU
Secretary of War, France

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU'S FAREWELL TO THE 42ND DIVISION

Headquarters 42nd Division
U. S. S. Leviathan, at Sea,
April 20, 1919.

General Orders No. 27.

I. The following letter is published for the information of all officers and men of the 42nd Division:

"FRENCH REPUBLIC."

Paris, April 9, 1919.

The Premier, Secretary of War,
To the Commanding General, 42nd Division.

Dear General:

At the moment when the 42nd Division is about to leave the soil of France, I wish to express to you in the name of the Government of the (French) Republic our admiration for its wonderful achievements. Its memory will always remain alive among us.

The 42nd Division has been in France since the month of November, 1917. It began its schooling in war in the Vosges, first, regiment by regiment, and then as a whole unit. At the beginning of 1918 it was ready to face the great battle which was to put an end to the war.

It was in Champagne that it stood the shock of the foe side by side with the French troops. It was with these same troops that it took part in the great counter-attack that marked, at the end of July, the final retreating movement of the German Army. Your soldiers will assuredly not forget the hard attacks in the La Fere Forest and the struggle amid the ruins of the village of Sergy, which changed hands four times.

Your splendid unit took part in all the battles in which the American Army has rendered itself illustrious. The 42nd Division participated in the offensive of St. Mihiel, where it captured, by itself, more than a thousand prisoners. In October it was in the Argonne. In the first days of November, full of spirit, it pursued the enemy from the Argonne to the Meuse.

The name of Buzancy will remain its last trophy. At the end of the war it had reached the Meuse at Remilly.

All these names, I feel sure, will forever remain in the memory of your soldiers and in the annals of their families.

For us, as you are about to leave France, our thoughts go with respect and emotion to all the soldiers of the 42nd Division, who have given their lives for the love of their Country and of Liberty. Just as, in the joy of Victory and with pride of their achievements, your troops are embarking for the beloved shores of their fatherland, we unite with you in a feeling of gratitude for the living and for the dead.

I beg you, dear General, to interpret my sentiments to all those who are under your command and to believe me yours very cordially,

(Signed) "CLEMENCEAU."

By command of Major General Read:

WILLIAM N. HUGHES, JR.,
Colonel, General Staff, U.S.A.,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

JAMES E. THOMAS,
Lt. Col., A.G.D., U.S.A.,
ss. Div. Adjutant,
General distribution.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO THE A. E. F.

Near Humes, France, December 25, 1918

France, Dec. 28, 1918.

General Orders:
No. 240.

Upon the occasion of the review by the President of the United States of the United States troops representing the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, near Humes, France, December 25, 1918, the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., presented the troops to the President as follows:

"Mr. President and fellow soldiers:

"We are gathered here to-day to do honor to the Commander-in-Chief of our armies and navies. For the first time an American President will review an American army on foreign soil, the soil of a sister republic, beside whose gallant troops we have fought to restore peace to the world. Speaking for you and your comrades, I am proud to declare to the President that no army has ever more loyally or more effectively served its country, and none has ever fought in a nobler cause. You, Mr. President, by your confidence and by your support, have made the success of our armies possible, and to you as our Commander-in-Chief may I now present the nation's victorious army?"

President Wilson made the following reply:

"General Pershing and fellow countrymen:

"I wish that I could give to each one of you the message that I know you are longing to receive from those at home who love you. I cannot do that, but I can tell you how everybody at home is proud of you, how everybody at home has followed every move of this great army with confidence and affection, and how the whole people of the United States are now waiting to welcome you home with an acclaim which probably never has greeted any other army. Because this is a war into which our country, like these countries we have been so proud to stand by, has put its whole heart, and the reason that we are proud of you is that you have put your heart into it, you have done your duty, and something more—you have done your duty and done it with a spirit which gave it distinction and glory.

"And now we are to have the fruits of victory. You knew when you came over what you came over for, and you have done what it was appointed you to do. I know what you expect of me. Some time ago a gentleman from one of the countries with which we are associated was discussing with me the moral aspects of this war, and I said that if we did not insist upon the high purposes for which this war was entered by the United States I could

never look those gallant fellows across the seas in the face again. You know what we expected of you and you did it. I know what you and the people at home expect of me; and I am happy to say, my fellow countrymen, that I do not find in the hearts of the great leaders with whom it is my privilege now to co-operate any differences of principle or of fundamental purpose. It happened that it was the privilege of America to present the

chart of peace, and now the process of settlement has been rendered comparatively simple by the fact that all the nations concerned have accepted that chart, and that the application of those principles laid down there will be their applications. The world will now know that the nations that fought this war, as well as the soldiers who represented them, are ready to make good—make good not merely in the assertion of their own interests, but make good in the establishment of peace upon the permanent foundations of right and of justice. Because this is not a war in which the soldiers of the free nations have obeyed masters. You have commanders, but you have no masters. Your very commanders represent you in representing the nation of which you constitute so distinguished a part, and this being a people's war, everybody concerned in the settlement knows that it must be a people's peace, that

nothing must be done in the settlement of the issue of the war which is not as handsome as the great achievements of the armies of the United States and the Allies.

"It is difficult, very difficult, men, in a formal speech like this to show you my real heart. You men probably do not realize with what anxious attention and care we have followed every step you have advanced, and how proud we are that every step was in advance and not in retreat; that every time you set your faces in any direction you kept your faces in that direction. A thrill has gone through my heart, as it has gone through the heart of every American, with almost every gun that was fired and every stroke that was struck in the gallant fighting that you have done; and there has been only one regret in America, and that was the regret that every man there felt that he was not here in France, too. It has been a hard thing to perform tasks in the United States. It has been a hard thing to take part in directing what you did without coming over and helping you do it. It has taken a lot of moral courage to stay at home, but we were proud to back you up in every way that was possible to back you up, and now I



Underwood & Underwood

WOODROW WILSON
President of the United States

